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THE RING REPLIES.

Further Proceedings in the City Injunction Suit Yesterday.

Justice Barnard's Court Thronged with Eager Tax-Payers.

Elaborate Defense of Hall and Connolly.

The Entire Day Spent in Reading Ponderous Affidavits.

Striking Admissions Concerning the Issue of Bonds.

Millions of Dollars Voted Away by the Board of Apportionment.

Connolly's Last Trick--The Vouchers and Warrants "Stolen."

In pursuance of the order embodied in the injunction issued by Judge BARNARD on Thursday last against the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, A. OAKEY HALL, RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, WILLIAM M. TWEED, and PETER B. SWEENY, the text of which appeared in full in the TIMES of Friday last, the defendants appeared by counsel before the same Judge, in Supreme Court Chambers, yesterday, to show cause why the injunction should not be made perpetual. No judicial proceeding of a purely civil character which has been before the Courts for years past has called together so large a number of interested auditors as were in attendance yesterday. Long before the opening of Court, tax-payers, members of the Bar, clergymen and citizens generally crowded the room, so that not even standing room could be had, making it necessary at an early period in the proceedings to adjourn the hearing to the larger room usually occupied by the Court of Oyer and Terminer. A noticeable feature was the evidently substantial character of the audience, which included many of the most eminent men in the legal profession not actually engaged in the proceedings. Except Mr. FOLEY, the plaintiff in the case, and a few members of the Board of Supervisors who straggled in and out, none of the principal parties made their appearance in Court.

Mr. FOLEY was represented by Ex-Judge GEO. C. BARRETT, STEPHEN W. FULLERTON and JOHN H. STRAHAN.

RICHARD O'GORMAN, Corporation Counsel, appeared on behalf of the Board of Supervisors and the Mayor and Commonalty of the City of New-York; W. A. BEACH for Controller CONNOLLY, W. O. BARTLETT for WM. M. TWEED, and BROWN, HALL & VANDERPOEL as personal counsel for Mayor HALL.

MR. BARTLETT SPEAKS.

The proceedings were opened by Mr. WILLIAM O. BARTLETT, who said: I appear here as personal counsel of Mr. WILLIAM M. TWEED. I had understood from the public journals that there was to be a sort of adjourned town-meeting here, this morning, in the presence of your honor, in which an attempt was to be made to give to partisan politics and to the struggle for power and office in this City, a legal aspect and a judicial motion, and that men who have wooed in vain for the sweet voices of the people to place them in office, were about to attempt to wrest, by judicial proceedings, the seats of those who had been elevated to power by votes of the people. The name of my irrepressible and gushing friend and quondam client, Mr. FOLEY, appeared as leader, and the name of Mr. TWEED was in the paper. I am retained by Mr. TWEED to appear for him in all actions affecting him officially or personally as his private and personal counsel. He handed to me on Friday a pamphlet which was supposed to be a copy of the complaints of Mr. FOLEY. I took it and told him I would be ready on Monday morning to go on, relying on that as a copy of the complaint. But the next day I found it a mass of jumbled matter without any connection, the middle of the pamphlet from pages 21 to 34 were omitted, and the substance of the complaint was in such a state of confusion that I have been utterly unable to make out what the charges are against Mr. TWEED. I will presently hand the copy up to your Honor, and you will see my statement is entirely correct. I don't wish to interfere with the proceedings, or to delay them at all. Mr. TWEED is ready to answer any of the charges against him wherever made, by whomsoever made, at any time and at all times. All that we ask preparatory to answering them is to know what they are and of that he has not yet been informed. While I am on my feet I will take this the fittest and earliest opportunity to congratulate your Honor upon the circumstance that the high estimation which I and others who have known you have long placed upon your judicial character, has undeniably become the general and universal sentiment of this community. The NEW-YORK TIMES, that able and vigorous, but somewhat violent and sensational journal, which has heretofore heaped constant abuse on your head, has now become decided, if not enthusiastic, in your praise. It has been the fortune of many good many men who have served their country that their fame was principally posthumous. Posterity only meted out to them a full measure of justice. I remember a striking instance at a period to which I suppose your Honor's memory does not extend, when the Press of this country was more completely filled with abuse of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS than the Press of this City was ever filled with abuse of your Honor. If the correspondence from Washington of all the Press, if the speeches of the Southern members of Congress were to be taken as an indication of public sentiment, he was the most abused, the most hated, the most detested man living. But when at his post of duty, where he had long served his country faithfully, he was stricken down by the hand of death, then, Sir, as it were, in the twinkling of an eye, the voices of those who had been for twenty years past condemning him unsparingly were the loudest in his praise. I remember when a boy listening to that eloquent man, Mr. HOLMES, from that hot-bed of nullification and secession, South Carolina, deliver over his remains one of the most eloquent and able addresses I have ever heard. That discourse was full of instruction, I say then, and it has lasted me through life, how little is to be regarded the violent abuse of political opponents as an indication of the true standing of any man. But I see your Honor's life has been more fortunate. Still is the prime and vigor of life, your Honor, the whole community applaud your judicial character. It must have happened to your Honor sometimes in your travels through foreign lands, to notice on a bright morning a particular beauty in the leaves and the trees—an extraordinary glow rarely seen but never forgotten. Some heavenly visitation descended during the night and gave it the extraordinary glow. Something of the same kind seems to have fallen on your Honor's name within a few days past. It gives to your Honor's decision in this case a deeper and greater importance. It is, therefore, proper that any man whose character, whose personal standing, is to be affected by the decision which your Honor shall make in this case, it is proper that he shall be fully heard. It is emphatically necessary that he should know before the case is decided what the charges are. I therefore request, whatever action be taken in this case, the matter may be left open for Mr. TWEED to be heard by counsel at any time subsequently to the charges being served upon him.

MR. O'GORMAN SAYS SOMETHING.

Mr. RICHARD O'GORMAN, Corporation Counsel, addressed the Court. He said: If the Court please, I trust your Honor will not suppose that the counsel for the Corporation has less confidence in you because he addresses you as a Judge bound to do your official duty, as he believes it is your intention to do all your official duty. I ask your Honor only for that which your Honor is bound to give, simply justice between the plaintiff and the defendants in this case, and I should think but poorly of the Court if I for one instant entertained a suspicion that either the transient favor of a part of the public, or the fear of a transient loss of such favors, or even the squalls and tempests of what passes by the name of public opinion—would for one instant pervert the calm and deliberative atmosphere of the judicial mind, in which direction alone the truth can properly be investigated before the Judge of any Court. Now, it would be indelicate and improper for me, on any ordinary occasion, to press upon the Court any step which had not the full concurrence of all the defendants in the case. And I suggest that I cannot in this case, your Honor, say that I am perfectly willing to agree with the motion of the learned counsel for Mr. TWEED. On Thursday last, if the Court please, an injunction was granted by your Honor, arresting the necessary, and, as I am in a position to prove, the legal operations of the Corporation of this City.

Mr. BARTLETT—On behalf of Mr. WM. M. TWEED, for whom I appear, I simply ask that the case be kept open, in order to afford us an opportunity to put in our answer hereafter. I don't wish to interfere with the proceedings in this case.

Mr. O'GORMAN—We shall endeavor to accommodate ourselves so that no injustice can be done to any one. Now that I understand the position of the learned counsel for Mr. TWEED, let me continue for one instant. When that motion for an injunction was made, as the Court remembers, it was made on a complaint which has about it a great deal of the air of a newspaper production, a great deal of the air of a political harangue, and very little of the air of a proper, facilitmate and exact pleading, as we understand pleadings in a court of justice. On that occasion an unusual course was adopted, a motion being made *ex parte*, without any notice for any one to appear on the other side. The motion was accompanied with an address to your Honor, bearing all the traces of a close and eloquent preparation, and having in it the keenest sting and bitterest attacks upon certain of the City officials. It therefore seems to me that it is entirely proper that now, on the first occasion, a statement should be laid before the Court. The affidavits at least should be read, so that the public will be able at once to see on what ground these officials base their claim to have acted, not illegally or improperly, but legally, in the matters charged against them in the complaint. I therefore ask your Honor to allow us to go on reading our affidavits. They are voluminous and will occupy some time. Then if the learned counsel on the other side deems it to make any opposition or suggestion to your Honor or to me, I will do all I can to agree with him, provided my clients, the Mayor, the Aldermen and Commonalty and the Supervisors have an opportunity to state their case before the public and your Honor as the other side have done it.

REMARKS BY JUDGE BARRETT.

Judge BARRETT—I don't quite understand the precise object of the remarks, both eloquent and poetical, which have been made by the learned counsel who have preceded me. The counsel for Mr. TWEED opened his remarks by saying that he had reason to believe that he was coming to a town meeting this morning. I have scrutinized the papers and can find nothing of that sort in them, though I may say, after hearing what he has had to say, that I might think differently. From the remarks which he has made before your Honor, he may well have thought that he was coming to a town meeting this morning. He has adverted to the motives of this prosecution, without himself being in readiness to say anything on behalf of the defendant for whom he appears. If the complaint or other papers served upon him were technically defective in consequence of a clerical error, or any other cause, he might have ascertained the facts of this prosecution, and would have seen in any journal of any character in this City—for the complaint was published in all—in what manner the facts differed from those stated in the copy served on him.

Mr. BARTLETT—I have not had an opportunity to see the newspapers since this was served.

Ex-Judge BARRETT—I do not think that we ought to go into the motives of the prosecution without at all events stating in answer to it a simple and broad denial. There is nothing in the case to alter it from any ordinary case between A B and C D. I simply endeavored to state in as close and detailed a manner as possible, without argument or any attempt at peroration, just as though I had been in an ordinary case before your Honor. I leave it to your Honor and the public to say if that is not a fact. The remarks made this morning are the first that have been made in the case, at least the record. My learned friend, counsel for Mr. TWEED, has said a great many kind things this morning of your Honor; in all of which we most heartily concur. He has commended your Honor for the course you have pursued in granting this injunction. This is very well. I can only say that there is not the least suspicion that your Honor was inclined to do any injustice against the defendant TWEED. Now we have only to go on, but am I to understand that this case is to be argued piecemeal? Is my friend ready?

Judge BARNARD—Mr. BARTLETT is desirous for the case to proceed today, with the permission given him to put in affidavits from Mr. TWEED next Monday, without any additional argument.

Judge BARRETT—I object to this course. It is a matter of right that the should know what the affidavits are before any decision is made, and it is only proper that we should have an opportunity to address your Honor on the subject.

Judge BARNARD—It is suggested that the whole case be adjourned over to next Monday, when all the affidavits will be put in.

Judge BARRETT remarked that to his mind this would be satisfactory.

MR. BEACH FOR MR. CONNOLLY.

Mr. WM. A. BEACH, of counsel for Mr. CONNOLLY, said: I appear here as counsel for Mr. CONNOLLY. There has been but brief time for preparation, for it happened that I was not called to the City for that purpose until late on Saturday evening. Deeming it a matter of importance, I have ventured to employ assistance in its preparation, and I am here, Sir, prepared to meet all the accusations and imputations upon Mr. CONNOLLY, either in his official character or in his private relations. So far as he is concerned, I press its immediate and prompt hearing and decision, and in view of the nature of the accusations made against him, the gravity of this investigation, both in its public and private relations, I hope to impress upon your Honor the importance of a speedy adjudication of the issues involved in this complaint. I am opposed, if your Honor please, to the reading of the affidavits and then to the postponement of this case. In the language of my learned adversary, I am unwilling to present this case piecemeal to your Honor, and I see no necessity for that disposition of the case. Mr. TWEED is entitled, as he seems to be, to delay in the presentation of the case upon his part, to see no objection to this case proceeding, so far as the other defendants are concerned, to the full and complete hearing, reserving the hearing, so far as Mr. TWEED is concerned, to some future day. Your Honor will recollect that there is an absolute injunction in this case. It is an injunction which suspends the ordinary proceedings of the Departments of this City over which Mr. CONNOLLY presides. If it is continued it will injuriously affect the operations of the City Government. More than that, that injunction, if your Honor please, is founded upon a complaint making the most grave imputations against the official and personal integrity of the officer I represent. It is due to public and private interests that the bulk of these accusations should be immediately examined and determined, and I, therefore, with great respect but with great earnestness press upon your hearing the portion of this case in relation to the defendants, who are prepared to show cause against it. Pardon me, Sir, for saying that this seems to be the hour for universal panegyric of your Honor. I don't intend to swell the song of congratulation. It happens that I have known your Honor for a considerable time, and the judgment, just and impartial, which now seems to be urged in approbation of your Honor's judicial conduct, has been a judgment I have long entertained, and the result of today, Sir, only proves that a fearless and independent discharge of official duties ultimately secures the sober and approving judgment of the community. [Applause.]

Mr. SMITH, of the firm of BROWN, HALL & VANDERPOEL, said: I appear in behalf of the Mayor, A. OAKEY HALL, and join in the request that the matter be proceeded with without delay.

Mr. BARTLETT—We desire no delay of the proceedings, but merely want an opportunity to reply to the charge made here against Mr. TWEED. He is most impatient to be heard, and he would thank the gentlemen who are conducting this case for the plaintiff if they would send him the charges at their earliest convenience.

Mr. O'GORMAN—The best course is to go on and read the affidavits on the part of the defendants.

Judge BARNARD—It seems to be understood that the operation of my injunction would interfere with the City and County Government. Now, the object of that injunction was not and does not and will not interfere with the payment of the Police, of the gas, the Croton water, the laborers at the docks, wharfs and piers, and with the payment and proper salaries of public officers as fixed by law.

Judge BARRETT—On the *ex-parte* application I suggested if under the most constrained construction that result would be implied, I would amend it.

Judge BARNARD—Some of the City officials, who never look into a law-book, put a different construction on it.

Mr. BARTLETT here announced that he had just been served with a complete copy of the complaint, and he announced his readiness to proceed with the case, at the close of the argument of the Counsel for the Corporation.

Mr. O'GORMAN then proceeded to read the answers and affidavits of the defendants, which is here given in substance as follows:

ANSWER OF THE SUPERVISORS.

The Board of Supervisors, answering through Mayor HALL, the President, say that they have no intention to raise money by taxes on property during the year 1871, except the amount shall be first fixed and directed to be raised by the Board of Apportionment. They deny any intention to audit or order payment of any bills greater in amount than the sum which shall be set apart by the Board of Apportionment for county purposes, in accordance with the provisions of the statute, and they can see no impropriety in being enjoined from doing what the law says they must not do, and which they never had any intention of doing.

ANSWER OF CONTROLLER CONNOLLY.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, in his affidavit, denies all allegations of malfeasance in office charged against him in the complaint. He has never been interested in the New-York *Transcript* Association, the New-York Printing Company, the Manufacturing Stationers' Company, or the New-York *Leader*. He has never connected himself with any company with the design of getting money from the Treasury of New-York, nor has he associated himself with any official for a similar purpose, or to set the laws at defiance. Mr. CONNOLLY'S affidavit is very voluminous, and among other matters contains a denial that he has ever issued bonds, audited bills, or paid out money, except according to and as provided by the various acts of the Legislature, which he sets forth at length. He disclaims, also, that not the agent of either him or Mr. TWEED, and the sums paid to him were paid in the usual way, the warrants being made out in the usual form, and without any suspicion either of these bills or those of KETCHUM, GARVEY or SMITH being fraudulent or irregular. He claims that by chapter 538 of the laws of 1871, he was authorized and contemplated issuing $9,000,000 in consolidated stock of the City and County, and in so doing he regarded himself as acting strictly in conformity with law. He claims that by the laws of 1870 he is authorized to borrow upon the credit of the City and County such sums as may be necessary to meet expenditures authorized by appropriations for each current year; and in pursuance of the power thus conferred, in conjunction with the Mayor, prior to the 31st of July, 1871, he issued bonds of the City and County in anticipation of the revenues for the current year, and borrowed money thereupon, as stated at folio 56 of the complaint, and none of such bonds were made payable later than the month of January, 1872. He admits that during the present year, prior to the 31st of July last, under the authority of the acts for consolidation of the debts of the City and County, he issued consolidated stock to the amounts claimed in folio 57 of the complaint, ($60,000,000,) some of which has been applied, as he believes, to the funding of outstanding indebtedness, and this for the reason that the indebtedness and not matured, and the use of the money otherwise was to the advantage of the City, by reducing accruing interest.

His intention was, when using these moneys, to replace them from the avails of bonds to be issued for the Additions to the Croton aqueduct, and the furnishing an additional supply of Croton. He denies that his expenditures have been in excess of that authorized by law, or that he has set the law at defiance, but that a fair interpretation of such laws will justify his acts.

AFFIDAVIT OF RICHARD A. STORRS.

RICHARD A. STORRS, Deputy Controller, swears among other things, the whole amount of appropriations for the current year which are to be reimbursed by taxation are included in the temporary debt of 1871, and that the comparison of the debt of 1863 and 1871 is fallacious, in that on the 31st December, 1863, a large portion of the taxes of such year had been collected and applied to the payment of the revenue bonds of such year, while in this year nine months of expenses have been paid from the avails of revenue bonds of 1871, no portion of which has been realized from taxation.

CHARLES E. WILBOUR'S AFFIDAVIT.

CHARLES E. WILBOUR, President of all the Corporation associations and companies mentioned in Mr. FOLEY'S complaint, swears that neither WILLIAM M. TWEED, RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, or A. OAKEY HALL, are members of either of such associations; that TWEED was once stockholder in the New-York Printing Company, but disposed of his interest April 4, 1870.

ACTS OF THE BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT.

The proceedings of the Board of Apportionment, read on the motion, show that the following appropriations were made by HALL, CONNOLLY & Co. during the present year:

At a meeting held May 3, 1871, the Board of Apportionment authorized the issue of the following stock:

Consolidated debt of the County of New-York	$1,972,923 38
To pay off and cancel revenue bonds of the County of New-York, issued under the provisions of section 4 of chapter 323 of the laws of the State, for 1871	6,413,797 50
Also, to pay off and cancel the bonds issued for repayment of taxes, due Nov. 1, 1871	499,550 00
Consolidated debt of the City of New-York	
To pay off and cancel revenue bonds of the City of New-York, issued to provide for the deficiency in taxation in 1870	2,950,000 00
To pay off and cancel Volunteer soldiers' Family Aid Fund bonds, (No. 7,) payable Nov. 1, 1871	500,000 00
To pay the several gas companies of this City the amounts due to such companies prior to Jan. 1, 1871, pursuant to section 2 of chapter 322, laws of 1871	1,007,280 22
Total	$13,963,280 17

At a meeting on the 8th of May:

Additional Croton Aqueduct stock of the City of New-York	$600,000
Croton Water Main stock of the City of New-York	600,000
Third District Court-house bonds	100,000
New Court-house stock	600,000
New Court-house stock	250,000
Department of Parks, Improvement bonds	500,000
City Parks Improvement Fund stock	500,000
Museum of Art and Natural History stock	50,000
City Improvement stock	100,000
Additional Croton Water stock of the City of New-York	100,000
Total	$3,500,000

On May 15, 1871:

Additional Croton Water stock of the City of New-York—Chapter 86, Laws of 1871, and amendments thereto	$150,000 00
Total	$150,000 00
May 16—Riot Damage Indemnity bonds	10,000 00
May 29, 1871—Department of Parks Improvements	500,000 00
Street Improvement bonds	500,000 00
Total	$1,010,000 00
May 16—Department of Parks Improvement bonds	500,000 00
Street Improvement bonds	500,000 00
Total	$1,000,000 00

On May 17, the Board authorized the issue of the following stock:

To provide for the annual installment of Floating Debt stock of 1875, payable in 1871	$130,763 33
To provide for the annual installment of Public Education stock of 1873, payable in 1871	4,667 33
To provide for the redemption of stock for docks and slips, payable in 1871	50,000 00
To provide for the annual installment of Floating Debt stock of 1875, payable in 1871	130,763 33
To provide for the annual installment of Public Education stock of 1873, payable in 1871	4,667 34
To provide for the redemption of stock for docks and slips, payable in 1871	50,000 00
Additional Croton Aqueduct stock of the City of New-York	500,000 00
Total	$870,861 33
May 20—Water Stock of 1870, $250,000.	
Bonds of the City of New-York, to pay ex-penses of relaying pavement	$50,000
Revenue bonds	50,000
Sewer Repair stock of the City of New-York	100,000
Total	$450,000

June 14, 1871, the following bonds were authorized to be issued:

Central Park Improvement Fund stock of 1858	$150,000
Public-school Building Fund stock	600,000
Normal School Fund stock	200,000
Total	$950,000
Grand total viewed every by Board of Apportionment during the months of May and June, of this year	$21,084,091 55

A SHARP DISCUSSION.

The reading of the minutes of the Board of Apportionment having been concluded, Judge BARNETT said:

Am I to understand that these are the minutes now read are the entire minutes of the Board of Apportionment, or that they are merely extracts from these minutes?

Mr. O'GORMAN—I understand that they are the entire minutes. It has been so stated to me.

Mr. BARRETT—I should like to have the counsel put himself on record whether they are the entire minutes of the Board or not.

Mr. O'GORMAN—I understand, Sir, that they are, but inasmuch as since the morning of Friday last up to this moment I have been perpetually engaged in almost manual labor in the matter, I don't like to state what I don't actually know. I believe them to be a record of all the minutes of the Board.

Mr. BARRETT—Your Honor will perceive that there is nothing here to indicate as yet that the Board of Apportionment have set apart one dollar for the expenses of the City or County Government during the year 1871. Now I want to know whether they have done so. That can be told in a distinct answer to the question I have asked.

Mr. O'GORMAN—I think, Sir, we will go on through the affidavits steadily, and any information which seems to be incomplete at that time can be easily afforded to my learned friend. I have a number of affidavits still to read, and I think I had better go on with them, and then we will see what there is which seems to be defective, and how far the affidavits in reality do supply it.

Mr. O'GORMAN then proceeded to read Mayor HALL'S answer, some of the points of which are as follows:

MAYOR HALL'S ANSWER.

Mayor HALL, in his answer on his own behalf, objects that the plaintiff has not legal capacity to sue, and that the existence of any such legal capacity does not sufficiently appear upon the face of the complaint, and that there is no legal relationship between the plaintiff and him (the Mayor) which entitles plaintiff in any respect to demand, as against the defendant, any of the relief which he asks for in his complaint. He denies, specifically the allegations that during the two years and a half of defendant's Mayoralty, the sum of the government of the City and County was $69,007,548 06, but whatever the amount may have been, the whole of the year 1869, and of the year 1870, throughout the greatest part, but a small responsibility thereof is to be debited against his Mayoralty, for the expenditures during such periods were made and authorized by Boards and Metropolitan Commissions, and not by the City Government as a municipal government. He denies that the result of his actions as Mayor, or President of the Board of Supervisors, or as member of the County Commissioners of Audit, or as a member of the Board of Apportionment, or as a member of the Sinking Fund Commission, was injurious to the best interests of the City, or that he systematically treated the provisions of law set forth in the complaint, or any laws of the State, as if the same were of no binding force or effect. He denies that, as charged, in Mr. FOLEY'S complaint, he is interested in the New-York *Transcript* Association, the New-York Printing Company, the Manufacturing Stationers' Company, or the weekly paper known as the New-York *Leader*. He denies that, as head of a department in the City Government, he has ever been interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract, work, business, or in the sale of any articles to the City Treasury, or in the purchase of the City Treasury, or in the purchase of real estate or other property belonging to the Corporation which could be sold for taxes or assessments, or by virtue of legal process at the suit of the Corporation. He denies that as an official of the City of New-York he connived with or aided any other officials, or entered into the New-York Printing Company a monopoly of the printing of the City and County Government, or to the Manufacturing Stationers' Company the monopoly of all the stationery of the City and County offices. He denies that he and others have associated themselves together to set the laws at defiance, in order to secure large pecuniary benefits at the public expense, or that they had removed any barriers or safeguards which had been erected by the Legislature in order to protect the Treasury, or has ever received any pecuniary benefits at the public expense in his capacity as Mayor. That beyond the reception of salaries, under laws and ordinances, he has never, directly or indirectly, received any pecuniary benefit from the discharge of the office of Mayor. He further denies that the claims referred to in subdivisions 9 and 10 of the complaint were fraudulent on their face, or that he ever assisted in fraudulently auditing any claims, or that any certificate that he ever signed was false; denies that President; that as a member of the Board of Apportionment, he has failed to perform his duty; that the expenditures for the various departments and purposes of this City and County during the year 1871 are in excess of the sums allowed by law; he denies that as a member of the Board of Apportionment, he has failed to make provision in the terms of the second and third sections of the statute for the payment of the debt of the City and County falling due within the year 1871, or that he has threatened, or intends to apportion and set apart the sum of $9,000,000 in manner and form as charged against him in the complaint. He alleges that on the 31st of December, 1870, he ceased to be Mayor under the terms of office stated in folio 6 of the complaint; but that by virtue of a regular election he assumed a term of office on the 1st of January, 1871, for a full term of two years, ending Dec. 31, 1872; and that all the provisions of the charter of 1857, stated in subdivision 3 of the complaint, have been duly repealed.

The City funded debt payable from the sinking fund, is as follows:

[We give only the totals, for want of more space.]

City water supply	$9,000,000 00
Aggregate for Park improvements	11,000,171 00
For building purposes	2,000,000 00
To be paid from taxation	22,626,593 01
Temporary debt	1,000,000 00
For regulating, grading and curbing streets, &c.	4,301,000 00
For other parks outside the Central, of	$3,971,700. Thus making a temporary debt of $11,626,500, to which latter be added $11,797,900, as follows:
Revenue bonds. To provide for current expenditures of the year 1871:	
Seven per cent. revenue bonds of 1871, payable 1871	$4,896,600 00
Six per cent. revenue bonds of 1871, payable 1871	1,400,000 00
Seven per cent. revenue bonds of 1871, payable 1872	5,471,100 00
Total	$11,767,900 00
Grand total for City	78,914,107 51

COUNTY FUNDED DEBT.

Payable from Future Taxation.

To purchase land and to provide means for the erection of a Court in said county:

New-York County Court-house stock, 1875 to 1894	$1,000,000 00
For the construction and completion of the New-York County Court-house:	
New-York County Court-house stock, 1885 to 1892	$900,000 00
For the completion, fitting up and furnishing of the new Court-house:	
New-York County Court-house stock, No. 2, 1877 to 1881	$800,000 00
For the completion, fitting up and furnishing the new Court-house:	
New-York County Court-house stock, No. 3, 1884 to 1888	$800,000 00
For redemption of bonds issued for bounty to substitutes and volunteer soldiers:	
Soldiers' Substitute Bounty Redemption bonds, 1873 to 1878	$3,000,000 00
For payment of bounties to volunteer soldiers:	
Soldiers' Bounty Fund bonds, 1868 to 1898	$4,000,000 00
For redemption of bonds issued for bounties to substitutes and volunteer soldiers:	
Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Redemption bonds, 1880 to 1881	$646,700 00
To provide means to fill quota of men:	
Soldiers' Bounty Fund bonds, No. 2, 1865 to 1897	$761,300 00
For redemption of bonds to substitutes and volunteer soldiers:	
Soldiers' Bounty Fund Redemption bonds, No. 2, 1891	$676,000 00
For redemption of bonds for payment of damages during riots of 1863:	
Riot damage redemption bonds, 1877 to 1879	$1,000,000
To provide additional means for the payment of riot damages:	
Riot Damages Indemnity bonds, 1882	$646,000
To refund banks and insurance companies taxes of 1863 and 1864, collected upon capital invested in securities of United States:	
New-York County bonds for the repayment of Taxes 1871	$400,550
To pay damages awarded in taking public drive:	
Assessment Fund stocks, 1871	$700,000 00
Assessment Fund stock, 1877	1,146,000 00
To redeem revenue bonds issued to pay judgments and adjusted claims in 1866, and for payment of claims adjusted under chapter 854, laws 1868:	
Accumulated Debt bonds of County of New-York, 1884-1888	$6,000,000 00

For the purpose of constructing a necessary fire-proof roof, and refitting the Hall of Records:

New-York County Repairs and Building stock, 1884-1888	$100,000 00

To provide for payment of bonds and stocks falling due 1871, and to meet requisitions of the State for payment of bounty debt in 1871:

Consolidated stock of the County of New-York of 1901	$3,250,000

REVENUE BONDS.

To provide for the liabilities incurred previous to April 26, 1870:

Seven per cent. Revenue bonds of 1871, special, payable 1871	$6,312,000

To provide for the current expenditures of 1871:

Seven per cent. Revenue bonds of 1871, payable 1871	$3,250,000
Seven per cent. Revenue bonds of 1871, payable 1872	800,000
Total County	$25,776,150

It will thus be apparent that the debt of the City is: The funded debt from Sinking Fund, $22,905,115 50; debt from taxation, $22,626,593 01; temporary debt, $11,824,500; revenue bonds, $11,767,900; in all, $76,914,107 51. The county debt, funded and payable from future taxation, $24,791,200; payable from revenue bonds, $10,961,200; in all, $35,749,150.

After stating the valuation of property, real and personal, in the County of New-York, subject to the Two per Cent. tax, defendants concluded their papers submitted, with a number of extracts from the laws under which the various issues of stock are claimed as being authorized.

CONCLUSION OF THE DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

At the conclusion of the reading of these affidavits Mr. BARRETT said: My friend has concluded the answer of the defendant HALL. Let me make one observation.

Mr. O'GORMAN—I would suggest we do not enter into any arguments of this case until all the affidavits are in. Then we can argue it at full length, and with full knowledge of all the facts of the case.

Mr. BARRETT—I asked a short time ago my learned friend to inform me whether the extracts which he had read from the minutes of the Board of Apportionment were the entire minutes of the Board, and my learned friend was not able to answer the question. I was about to observe that the answer which he has just read conveys the information which he was unable to give us. In two places the answer specifically refers to action having been taken by the Board of Apportionment for which we have no information today, and respecting which the extracts from the minutes already furnished are deficient. That being so, and it appearing on the face of the defendant HALL'S own answer that the extracts from the minutes of the Board of Apportionment are insufficient and not full—

Mr. O'GORMAN—All these questions are questions which can better be debated when all the affidavits are in. I have still as much as would occupy an hour and a half to read. By pursuing until the affidavit of the Mayor was read, some light was thrown on the difficulty of my learned friend. If he will wait until the rest of the affidavits are read, he may find no difficulty at all. I therefore, with all due respect, suggest to him to let his desire for information remain reasonably ungratified until he shall have heard all the affidavits, which we trust we will read to-morrow.

Mr. BARRETT—If my learned friend will promise he will to-morrow, in his affidavits, furnish full and complete extracts from the minutes of the Board, I will wait. If he will not do it, I ask the Court now to compel the other side to give us full and complete extracts from the minutes of the Board of Apportionment, which, it now appears, our learned friends have not done in the affidavit of CORNELIUS CORSON.

Mr. O'GORMAN—If the Court please, I am not surprised at the course my learned friend is taking, although it is exceedingly unusual, and almost verges on the confines of the discourteous. The whole action has been peculiar, I regret about it, and I am sorry to see that, on the part of JOHN FOLEY, it is to be conducted in a peculiar way. I decline to be interrogated by the learned counsel, at this stage of the proceedings, as to what affidavits I intend to read or do not intend to read. If, after finishing the reading of the affidavits, he is dissatisfied in any case to complain, let him then complain; but his complaint now is not so much meant for the Court as meant for that other tribunal, before which he seems more inclined to try this case than here, where, in presence of a just Judge, the facts can be clearly ascertained and the rule of law clearly announced. I am a lawyer; I intend to try this matter before the Court as a lawyer should try it, but not otherwise.

Mr. BARRETT—My learned friend declines to be interrogated, and I do not interrogate him. His suggestions in reference to the motives of the prosecution are wholly unwarranted.

Mr. O'GORMAN—I said nothing about the motives of the prosecution.

Mr. BARRETT—We are here in a professional capacity, simply and solely. Nothing I have said, or that has been said, justifies for a moment the suggestion that anything verges upon discourtesy. I am simply here to say that on the face of the papers before the Court there has been—whether intentionally or unintentionally it is not for me to say, and I do not care now to discuss it—a failure to furnish full and complete extracts from the minutes of the Board of Apportionment. We heard read the affidavit of CORNELIUS CORSON, which purports to give full and complete extracts from the minutes of that Board; but I call your Honor's attention to the pleading of the defendant HALL, showing that they are not full and complete; and in the exercise of my right as an advocate for the plaintiff, I demand that the entire minutes of the Board of Apportionment shall be laid before the Court.

Mr. O'GORMAN—And in the exercise of my right as counsel for some of the defendants, and in the position I now stand in as having not finished the affidavits which are in my hands to read, I consider the demand an unexpected one, and I shall give the Court, which I am bound to respect, just as much information, as much or so little, as I think my duty to it and to this case generally demands. When my learned friend shall have heard all the affidavits which still remain to be read, I again say, in the proper time, and the only proper time, and that all other times are improper times, to make such a demand as he now makes.

Mr. BARRETT—I will not discuss the question of propriety or impropriety as to the hour of making the demand of my learned friend. It may be that I am right about it; it may possibly be that I am wrong; but I do ask that my learned friend will state to your Honor that in the remainder of his affidavits will be found the information which the Court has a right to have, which we have a right to have—full and complete extracts from the minutes of the Board of Apportionment, and that they shall be laid before the Court. I do not ask it now; but if my friend cannot say that, if he does not say that it seems to me that the matter of propriety is of very little importance; and now when it appears clearly before the Court that portions of these minutes are not here, the Court should pass upon the question as to whether we have them or not. In case my learned friend shall determine voluntarily not to give them to us, I simply ask that your Honor at this stage of the case shall rule as to whether we have a right to the complete record, of which but a part has been laid before the Court in the defendant HALL'S answer.

Judge BARNARD—Whenever the attorney for the defendant finishes the reading of the papers necessary in their judgment to meet successfully the allegations of the complaint, and they shall have omitted to produce that which you require as an explanation—if they give no reason for their failure to do so—it will be, of course, taken as a circumstance against them upon the decision of this motion, the rule of law being, as is well known, where a man has testimony that he fails to produce, when asked to produce it, that the presumption is he has something there which, if it was produced, would militate greatly against him, and renders him liable to strong suspicion.

Mr. O'GORMAN—We shall take that responsibility, and shall satisfy the Court, when we get our affidavits before it, that nothing has been evaded and nothing suppressed.

Judge BARNARD—Before the case is submitted I should like to have a statement up to Thursday, the day of the granting of this injunction, of the total debt and liabilities of the City and County of New-York.

Mr. O'GORMAN—Yes, your Honor.

The further hearing of this case was adjourned to 11 A. M. this day.

CONNOLLY'S LAST TRICK.

Strange Robbery of the Controller's Office—The Accounts Asked For by the Investigating Committee Carried Off—The Controller Thinks It Unlucky But Believes He Can Face It.

It will be remembered that at the last meeting of the Joint Committee of Supervisors, Aldermen and citizens, appointed to examine the Controller's accounts, Mr. BOOTH, Chairman of the Committee of Citizens, said, among other things: "In order to examine these accounts properly, thoroughly and exhaustively, every facility must be afforded the Committee. They must be shown every voucher and every book they call for; they must be allowed access to them at all times, and they must be furnished with such assistance as they may require, so that a certain and speedy result may be arrived at. If, therefore, this is guaranteed to them, the Committee are ready to proceed at once."

Mr. BOOTH was assured that all he required should be forthcoming, and subsequently Mr. BOOTH and Alderman WOLTMAN had an interview with Controller CONNOLLY, and informed him that they would require a statement of the City and County debt up to the present time, and the vouchers and bills for work done on behalf of the county during 1869, 1870 and 1871. They were assured that all they required was at their service, and should be forthcoming when wanted. It appears, however, that this promise is not now at all likely to be fulfilled, since the very documents desired by the Committee have disappeared from the Controller's Department.

Our reporter, on visiting the City Hall yesterday morning, heard rumors that a burglary had been committed during the previous night in the Controller's office, and that a large number of documents had been stolen. During an interview with the Controller himself, that gentleman made the following statement:

Between 6 and 8 o'clock on Sunday night, the office occupied by the Stock Clerk and the Clerks of the County Bureau, was entered by burglars. They broke a piece out of the plate-glass, in the upper portion of the door, and thus got hold of the spring-latch or bolt, forced it back and opened the door. They then forced open three cupboards or small closets beneath the desks, and took all the County vouchers and canceled warrants for 1869 and 1870. It's a very unlucky thing, happening just at this time, and I'm sorry for it, but I have faced so much lately that I guess I can face this or anything else.

After listening to the Controller's brief statement, which was made with some degree of excitement, a careful investigation of the scene of the burglary was made. The office where the documents were deposited is located on the second floor of the new Court-house, near the foot of the stairs leading to the third story. The office is entered by a strong heavy door in two sections, the upper portions of which are of plate-glass fully a quarter of an inch thick. From the door on the left hand a portion of the lower right-hand corner of the glass, sufficiently large to admit a person's arm, has been broken away. The fracture is a clean one, and shows very conclusively that the glass must have been cut with a diamond before being broken out. Portions of the broken

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

THE NEW REPUBLIC.

Doings in the Assembly—The Rivet Proposition—Attitude of the Right—Press Prosecutions—Welcome Topics—Gen. Faidherbe's Policy—Mr. Seward's Movements.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, Aug. 29, 1871.

The rapidity with which political events crowd upon us is almost incredible. Every day brings a new surprise; yet at the end of the week we find that no real progress has been made—no new ideas advanced, no questions permanently settled. The Assembly travels in circles—without coming to an end at any point, without getting beyond the provisional. Worst of all, it learns nothing from history, and occupies its time in discussing questions which we settled nearly a century ago. Here we find troubles and quarrels over the question of the executive powers, or over the elementary details of that question, and the whole subject can be found discussed in the largest and most comprehensive manner in the debates of the Virginia Convention. The Assembly is divided between the ideas of PATRICK HENRY and GOUVERNEUR MORRIS, yes not a single member consults these great authorities, or searches for light in the pages of the history of a successful Republic. LAFAYETTE was an imitator of WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, ALEXANDER HAMILTON and other men whom he had known—rather a weak one, perhaps, yet still a useful translator—but not a single Deputy has yet given a sign that he understands even LAFAYETTE. It may not be true, as the *Times* says, that "France is still in the Middle Ages," or as CARLYLE says, that "no great idea useful to the world has come from France in fifty years," but I feel assured it is true that France is, politically and socially, more than fifty years behind either England or America. And even then it is astounding that so little use is made of the experience which has developed that splendid English constitution, still more astounding that the Republicans of France make no use of the lessons taught by the founders of our Republic. The history of their own country teaches them nothing, and even the lessons drawn from German experience and genius in the late war, after so short a time has elapsed, are so nearly forgotten that the rulers of the people desire to return to the old French military system—the same system which sustained so crushing a defeat. The words of such men as Baron STOFFEL are thrown upon the winds, and he himself is put under official ban for daring to tell disagreeable truths. And where will all this end? It does not seem possible that any stable government can be founded in France, with so little test and wisdom.

THE RIVET PROPOSITION.

The Rivet proposition has not yet been settled, nor did it come up yesterday, as was expected. In its amended form, simply because the wires had not been sufficiently worked to guarantee it against an imminently defeat. The Chamber is afraid of it, as well it may be. It is hotly pursued by seventeen out of the twenty leading journals of Paris, and discussed with a freedom of language which makes M. THIERS, who favors it openly, think the people extremely ungrateful after all that he has done for France. That may be true, but more than one may doubt whether a sentiment of gratitude ought to make a man turn against his most sacred convictions, and advocate a policy which he honestly believes would put the country in peril. DUCATEL opened the gates of Paris, (for which M. THIERS was not grateful enough to put his name in the official reports,) and saved at least, one half of the monuments of the city, yet no one claims that gratitude ought to make the Parisians adopt the ideas of DUCATEL. That is the fault of M. THIERS' age. But he has not trusted much to the sentiment, for none of the young Deputies could have worked harder than he has done during the past week, despite a very bad eye, and great prostration caused by overwork, to arrange this Rivet affair. Sunday night he visited several committees and tried to get a few serious members to join the movement. At midnight M. DE GOULARD was roused from his peaceful slumbers by M. SAINT-HILAIRE, who said that the chief was waiting for an interview. Until broad daylight the most heroic efforts were made to effect a compromise, but that it proved ineffectual is a fair supposition from the further adjournment of the question.

ATTITUDE OF THE RIGHT.

At the same time the Right is also at work. It threatens to crush the proposition at once if presented in anything like its original form, and one sees that the persistence of M. THIERS is raising up an intensely bitter feeling. I was in Versailles on Sunday for a visit to the Grand Fair, and heard grumbling on every side. "M. THIERS takes an unfair advantage," said a Deputy to me; "for if we oppose him he threatens to resign, and to accuse us of trying to ruin the country. Yet we have resolved to let him go if he tries the same trick again." Said another: "That wretched motion of discord and misfortune shrinks from nothing, not even before the enemy now at the gates of Paris. It is hard to think that M. THIERS could stop it with a single word and that he refuses to say that word." Several meetings have been held to agree upon a successor to M. THIERS, and MCMAHON having refused, the Duc D'AUMALE was selected in committee. Gen. CHANGARNIER was thrown aside on account of his age. Of course, if the attempt is made to elect him, GAMBETTA will be opposed, and between the two may slip in NAPOLEON III., whose prefects are now assembled in Paris, and where sixty thousand *gendarmes* and *sergents de ville* only await the *mot d'ordre*.

PRESS PROSECUTIONS.

It has recently been remarked that M. LEON SAY, who was the determined enemy of M. HAUSSMANN, and who wrote a book against him, has followed in the footsteps of his predecessor in all particulars, even the most minute. It was soon that the men who accused NAPOLEON III. of spending the people's money in buildings for the sake of putting "Ns" and "eagles" on them, spent the people's money in defacing these insignia, in changing the names of streets, and in carving *liberté, fraternité, equalité* upon the fronts of churches. Now, we find the men who had the most to say about absolute power the first to use such power when they are in office. The Government has entered suits against the *Patrie*, the *Unisers* and the Paris *Journal* for saying that there was a rumor of disturbance at Lyons. The *Patrie* cries, "At last justice has been done;" for the Government, finding that M. RANC and the *Patrie* could not both remain upon the sidewalks of Paris, has arrested the *Patrie*. This most ridiculous way of turning the issue is said to have thrown M. DUFAURE into fits of rage. The Paris *Journal* says that it has been arrested because it was unfortunate enough to fall upon the proof that JULES SIMON was No. 666 of the International. The sarcasms of these papers are so cutting that the Government has got the worst of the bargain at the outset. The writer of the *Patrie*, who knows all about our country by a long residence, wields one of the keenest blades in France, and I should not like to be in M. DUFAURE's position for the next few weeks.

A WELCOME TOPIC.

It takes very little to exhilarate the mass of the Paris journalists, and to send them off at a tangent. The meeting at Gastein furnished a theme. Some of them see an immediate war between Prussia and Austria, from which France can get her revenge. The *Gaulois* is constantly attacking England and the English, and the other day gave an article to prove that the English had sent worthless wheat to the farmers of France as a gift of charity. The *Times* remarked that if English charities were to be made the subject of abuse and ridicule, England would remember that she had poor at home. In reply the *Gaulois* says that it makes a great difference between the people and the Government, which it hopes is a satisfactory explanation. I cannot exactly see what this has to do with the matter, especially as it was the people who sent the wheat. In connection with these charities are the words "*French Gallery Relief Fun*," which is a specimen of French-pigeon-English which I cannot decipher, and only knew by the connection that the latter word is intended for "fund."

GEN. FAIDHERBE'S POLICY.

The resignation of Gen. FAIDHERBE is likely to cause some excitement, unless the event is obscured by greater ones. It is now certain that this move was in the Gambetta interest, and for the purpose of giving character to the attempt to dissolve the Chamber. Petitions are pouring in against the constituency of the Assembly, the member from Marseilles having already received six hundred. Gen. FAIDHERBE said in his letter that he resigned because he could not agree that the Chamber was constituent—a reason which M. RANC wanted to consider an insult—and the same as that given by VICTOR HUGO, MILLIÈRE, ROCHEFORT and others. Privately Gen. FAIDHERBE says that he resigned because he could not endure M. THIERS. The General is a devoted friend of M. GAMBETTA, and it was GAMBETTA who saved the power of M. THIERS the other day. This will show how hard the former is working his wires. It is true, I believe, that he has had a serious difference with M. LAVERNE. There seems to be little doubt that, now its organization is in good working order, and with the aid of the International, M. GAMBETTA could get a majority in a new Assembly, and it is for this reason that he is trying to have the present Assembly dissolved.

MR. SEWARD IN THE CAPITAL.

Mr. SEWARD has just arrived in Paris. A reception will be given to him Thursday evening by BOWLES BROTHERS, bankers, to which cards are now being issued. The first cool days of the season have arrived, and thus far there are no signs of the cholera, or of other epidemics.

ASHBY.

"A TERRIBLE TEMPTATION."

Mr. Charles Reade on a Critique of His Latest Work—The Answer to His Complaint.

Under the head-line "Facts Must Be Faced," Mr. CHARLES READE has written to the London *Times* in relation to the critique that journal published of his newest novel. It runs thus:

"The *Times* of the 24th of August contains a notice of *A Terrible Temptation*, done upon a new plan. It is a careful synopsis of all the main incidents in my story, only my adridger has divested them of every charm. It is rather hard my name should be attached to a bad story told by another man when I have told a goodish one with the same materials; but I console myself by reflecting that the same ingenuous process applied to HOMER'S *Iliad* would prove it a contemptible work. There is something more serious reflecting on me, both as a writer and a man, which I cannot leave uncontradicted in columns so powerful as yours. My abridger has said that I have written about things which should not be spoken of, much less written about—alluding to my sketch of Rhoda Somerset—and that innocent girls ought not to read my novels on such subjects. He even hints that mothers would do well to forbid my first volume to their unmarried daughters. You must admit, sir, this is a very serious thing to say in print, and very cruel to a writer of my age; then do, please, give me fair play for once, and let me be heard in reply. The character of Rhoda Somerset was not invented by me, but copied from a master hand. It was you who first introduced her, pomes and all, to the public, on the 3d day of July, 1869, in an admirable letter headed 'Anonyma.' On another occasion you discussed the whole subject, day after day, in leaders and a vast correspondence, so that for one lady who knows about the *demi monde* from my pages, twenty know a great deal more from yours. My own idea was that the satyr, my abridger, permits me to offer you, as a small substitute, the thanks of a better judge. You did your duty to the public in 1869, as you had often done it before, and were true to your own invaluable maxim, 'Facts must be faced.' For eighteen years, at least, the journals you conduct so ably have been my preceptor, and the main source of my work—as all events, of the most approved. A noble passage in the *Times* of Sept. 7 or 8, 1863, touched my heart, inflamed my imagination, and was the germ of my first important work. *It is Never Too Late to Mend*. That column, a monument of head, heart, and English, stands now dramatically in my pages, and embellishes the work it had inspired. Some years later you put forth an able and eloquent leader on private asylums, and detailed the sufferings there inflicted on persons known to you. This took root in me, and brought forth its fruit in the second volume of *Hard Cash*. Later still, your hearty and able, but temperate, leaders upon trades unions and trade outrages, incited me to an ample study of that great subject, so fit for fiction of the higher order, though not adapted to the narrow minds of bread-and-butter misses, nor of the critiasters who echo those young ladies' idea of fiction and its limits, and thus *Put Yourself in His Place* was written. Of *A Terrible Temptation*, the leading idea came to me from the *Times* review, from the report of a certain trial, with the comments of counsel, and the remarkable judgment delivered by Mr. Justice BYLES. The character of Rhoda Somerset I culled from your pages, and having observed with what firmness, yet coldness, you treated that character and topic, I have kept your method in view, and, as all events, tried to imitate it. Whatever wrath I have shown in the scenes of virtuous love, in the Somerset's scenes I am cold and dramatic. Up to the period of her repentance how do I treat this character? Do I whitewash the hussy, or make her a well-bred, delicate-minded woman, as yours refined and immaculate writers would? I present her bitterness, sense, vain, with good impulses, a bad temper, and a Billingsgate tongue. In close contrast to this unattractive photograph I am careful to place my portrait of an English virgin, drawn in the sweetest colors my rude art can command, that every honest reader may see on which side my sympathies lie, and be attracted to virtue by the road of comparison. Believe me, Sir, a thousand innocent girls are at this moment being corrupted by writers of their own sex, with novels instinctively adapted to the female reader, to her excessive sexuality, and her sense of propriety. These writers, being women, know how to work on the former without alarming the latter, and so, by fine degrees and with soft insinuations particularly, they reconcile their female readers to illicit love, and shed a mild lustre over adultery itself. Yet so destitute of the true critical faculty are the critiesatters of the day that these canny corrupters of female youth escape censure; it has gone astray after a writer in whose hands vice startles and offends, not captivates. My pen has never corrupted a soul; it never will, it never can, till water shall run uphill. Should this argument fall into abler hands that an abridger's, I expect to be told, not that it is the duty of all writers to ignore certain vices, and so do their best to perpetuate them, but that many subjects, open to the journalist, are closed to the novelist. This is true and reasonable. The author of journals must, of necessity, report in their small type some crimes and vices quite unfit to be mentioned in a novel; but that a journalist has any right to put into his leaded type and to amplify, discuss, and dwell upon any subject whatever, and that the poet or the novelist has not an equal right to deal with that subject in fiction, this is monstrous and the mere delusion of a rabid egotism. Since, therefore, I have taken Anonyma from your hands and have presented her in no voluptuous scenes, and have made her a repulsive character until she repents, no mother need forbid my book to her daughter; as all events, until she had forbidden her daughters to enter Hyde Park and the *Times* to enter her drawing-room, and has locked up every Bible on her premises."

THE CRITIC'S ANSWER.

To this letter, the *Times* appends the words following: "We really did not know that Mr. READE had been our pupil for eighteen years, and we cannot help thinking that if he really had stood in that position he would not only have written better novels but better letters. In nothing does he more clearly show that he is not our pupil than in his impatience of well-merited reproof. Although we had done him a service in telling the story of *A Terrible Temptation* without entangling the reader in the interruptions with which the book is filled. Had we chosen to be so, we might have been much more severe on the hundreds of pages devoted to a lunatic asylum, and on the eccentric diagram which illustrates them. No writer of fiction has a right to throw a long list of lunatic cases at the heads of his readers, and then to call his novel a good story. But, as we considered lunatic asylums one of Mr. READE's crotchets, we spared him criticism on that point. Had we been, to use his new-fangled word, 'critiesaters,' he would not have escaped so lightly. On another subject we were more severe; nor has Mr. READE, in this letter, induced us to alter our opinion. No writer of fiction is justified, in a work which he well knows will find its way into innocent family circles, in describing scenes and people such as pure-minded young persons of either sex ought neither to imagine nor to know. When Mr. READE admits that one of the principal characters in his book is 'a hussy,' and that she is 'illiterate, coarse, vain, with good impulses, a bad temper, and a Billingsgate tongue,' he gives up the point, even without mentioning her disgusting profligacy, which he is careful to omit. It is no excuse that other writers are greater sinners in this respect. Their blacks can never make Rhoda Somerset white. We must altogether repudiate the notion that the original of that vicious woman ever existed in the columns of the *Times*; but were the imputation true, it would add nothing to Mr. READE's case. Ours are public, his private, duties. The columns of a newspaper necessarily contain 'facts' every day to which our rule, '*Le mieux est l'ennemi du bien*' or '*Aller*,' applies; but they do not contain fictions like Mr. READE's. The public must have their facts, just as they must have their Bibles. They will, we hope, continue to read their newspapers, in spite of the wickedness of the age, which is occasionally confessed in the columns of the Press; and we trust they will read their Bibles, which Mr. READE in his apprehensive way he locked up; but they will not continue to read our correspondent's works if they contain such unsavory stuff as is to be found in *A Terrible Temptation*."

FORGED BONDS.

Alleged Forgery of United States Security—A Commitment on Another Charge.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, Aug. 30.

JOHN G. CLARKE, alias S. J. COLE, was brought up on remand, before Sir T. HENRY at Bow-street today, charged with forging American bonds and obtaining money by false pretenses. It will be remembered that one of the bonds in question, for $1,000, had been given to Col. SANDERSON, manager of the Langham Hotel Company, in payment of his account and for money advanced (about £180 in all).

Mr. J. PETER BOTTOMLEY now attended for the prisoner, and asked to have the depositions read. Sir T. HENRY said it was not fair to counsel that he should be instructed so late in the inquiry. A fresh case was then taken.

Mr. T. R. SULLIVAN, treasurer of Messrs. BOWLES & CO., bankers, No. 449 Strand, said: On or about the 24th of April last the prisoner presented an American bond for $1,000, and asked for an advance on it. He wanted £150—the full worth of the bond, it genuine, being rather over £200. He was told that it must be attested in the usual way by the notary and indorsed by his signature. He called several times, and eventually the sum asked for, above £150, was advanced to him. The bond was sent to America to be negotiated. A day or two after this he called and asked for another advance, considering the security more valuable, and £30 or £50 was further advanced. He was told that he could not have any more money until information was received from America that it could not be paid.

Mr. BOTTOMLEY—That is not evidence, legally.

Sir T. HENRY—No; but there is the fact that the bond continued unpaid and the prisoner never called for the balance.

Witness—We were induced to advance the money to prisoner because he presented a letter of recommendation from Col. SANDERSON, of the Langham Hotel.

Cross-examined—We should not have advanced money to the prisoner as a stranger but for the letter of introduction.

DRUSCOVITCH, the detective officer, repeated his evidence that when he apprehended the prisoner he gave the name of CLARKE, that he lived in that name at his last lodgings, and had a pass-book in his possession made out in the name of CLARKE, besides several tradesmen's bills also so made out. Witness added that since the last examination he had received intelligence from Mr. S. J. COLE, of America, to the effect that, being an aged man, he could not cross the Atlantic to give evidence.

Sir T. HENRY said under these circumstances the charge of forgery could not be sustained; but there was evidence to convict the prisoner of obtaining money under false pretenses. Both Col. SANDERSON and the firm of BOWLES & Co. had lost large sums of money by accepting these bonds as genuine.

Mr. BOTTOMLEY applied for bail, assuring the Court that his client had an answer to the charge.

Sir T. HENRY said the prisoner had had several weeks to give evidence of this. It was not usual to grant bail in such a case.

The prisoner was then committed upon two charges for obtaining money by false pretenses.

THE GASTEIN MEETING.

An Austrian Account of the Emperors' Interview.

The latest issue of the *Eastern Budget* publishes letters from Vienna and St. Petersburg, which give a different account of the results of the Gastein meeting from others which have been printed. The Vienna correspondent, who writes on the 27th ult., says: "The only result which was arrived at in the conferences at Gastein is an agreement between Austria and Prussia on certain general principles of policy. The details of the agreement were taken down on both sides, and the two reports were afterward compared and adjusted. There was no idea of concluding a treaty, and none of the special employes, whose assistance would in such case have been necessary, were accordingly sent for. As to the numberless erroneous reports about Count BISMARCK and people at the conferences, these are chiefly to be accounted for by the circumstance that the German party in Austria wished to use the Gastein meeting as a weapon against the Federalists. It was hoped that the announcement of a formal alliance with Germany would discourage the Federalists and Reactionists at the moment of inspiring corresponding energy and determination into the German party. The other side, too, spread reports in a contrary sense, with the object of depreciating the real importance of the interview. It purposely ignored the fact that the statement of policy made by the Vienna Cabinet on the 26th of December last, is considered a situation which could not be accurately defined by mere exchange of diplomatic dispatches. This defect has, according to the best information, now been supplied in the conferences at Gastein. The German and Austrian Chancellors were enabled by their confidential conversations with each other to obtain a clear idea of the mode in which the great principle of the friendship of the two States could be realized to their mutual advantage. Their efforts to this end appear to have been successful; and they then naturally turned their attention to some of the more dangerous European questions, with a view to making the agreement they had arrived at instrumental in promoting the general peace. It so happened that the Roumanian Railway difficulty was at that time the question of the day, and the satisfactory manner in which it has been settled may be regarded as a happy omen for the application of similar means for any future difficulties that may arise. Even in Russia, where the Gastein meeting inspired the most distrust, this feeling is gradually disappearing, and a Panslavist organ of St. Petersburg of the 17th says that a harmony between Austria and Germany is to produce as satisfactory results in other Eastern questions as it has done in the Roumanian affair, no Power will have more reason to congratulate itself upon it than Russia." The *Eastern* correspondent at St. Petersburg says, writing on the 26th inst.: "The Gastein question is naturally much talked about here. The newspapers affect to look upon the incident as of no importance for Russia, because they say there can be no doubt that the Vienna Cabinet will be duped by the astute BISMARCK. The only subject of regret, they add, which is connected with the interview is that one of its results has been the strengthening of the hostility felt for Russia of late by the Slavonians in Austria. Even the *Politik* of Prague—pathetically exclaims the Moscow *Gazette*—which was the last champion of Russian sympathies in Austria, now echoes the attacks of the other papers on the policy of Russia, and points out that by opposing a federalism in Austria the Russian Government simply plays into the hands of the German Party. This charge is warmly repudiated by the *Gazette*, which declares that Russia continues to be animated by the friendliest feelings toward her fellow-Slavonians in Austria, though it cannot deny that she must look with disfavor on any scheme calculated to make Austria strong and united."

FOREIGN NOTES.

German papers deride the extraordinary conversation said to have been held between BISMARCK and the correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*. The correspondent has been hoaxed.

The *Unisers* publishes the following prayer, which the Pope is said to offer up daily for France: "O Mary, conceived without sin, look down upon France; pray for France; oh, save France. The greater its guilt, the greater its need of thy intercession. A single word to Jesus, reclining in thine arms, and France is saved. O Jesus, obey Mary, and save France."

An article has appeared in the *Strasburg Gazette*, the organ of the German Government, threatening reprisals against the Alsatians who have elected to remain French subjects, should Germans continue to be persecuted in France. The *Gazette* points out that every Alsatian who has decided upon remaining a Frenchman is now a foreigner in Germany, and cannot be allowed to do anything to endanger the safety of the State.

The number of deaths from suicide in France during the year 1869 was 5,114, against 5,547 in 1868; of the former number, 4,113, or about four-fifths, were males, and 1,101 females. With regard to age, 37 were under 16, and 1,432 over 60. Among the causes attributed were poverty 494, family troubles 571, love or jealousy 252, crime 26, insanity 1,616, physical suffering, 591, intoxication, &c., 664.

The correspondent at St. Petersburg of the *Eastern Budget*, writing on the 19th inst., says: "The great Netchaeff trial is coming to an end. After an almost uninterrupted sitting of twenty days, sentence was delivered on the second group of accused, consisting of thirty-three persons. Of these twenty-three were sentenced for participation in a secret society, with the object of subverting the existing state of things in Russia; the others were acquitted. The trial of the third and last group will begin shortly."

It is stated by the *Avenir Liberal*, the Bonapartist organ, that serious disturbances took place at Strasbourg on Aug. 28. About a thousand of the young men of the city were passing through the streets singing patriotic songs, when a Prussian patrol appeared and ordered them to disperse. The young men refused to obey, and the Prussians thereupon fired at the crowd. Several persons are said to have been severely wounded, and the soldiers did not escape without loss.

Advices received by the *Debats* from Strasbourg state that no fewer than 25,000 persons have left that city to settle in France, Switzerland and America. The *Debats* points out that if this emigration continues at the same rate, the time is not far distant when there will no longer be any Alsatians in Alsace. This feeling would be very flattering to French patriotism, and it would show that France still has irresistable attractions, notwithstanding her reverses. Nevertheless, the *Debats* thinks that the Alsatians would show more political sagacity were they to stay at home.

The following communication from the island of La Maddalena, appears in the Turin *Gazette*: "GARIBALDI has recovered after having suffered severely from his rheumatic pains, and now only wants repose and quiet. The present situation of France causes him much affliction. He speaks with contempt of VICTOR HUGO, LOUIS BLANC and JULES FAVRE, and decases them old and worn out. His son RICCIOTTI will soon return, married, to Canrera; his other son, MENOTTI, has devoced himself to an export business. Both seem to have absolutely renounced politics.

Sir RODERICK MURCHISON has received a letter from Dr. KIRK, at Zanzibar, dated July 19, 1871, in which he states: "I can, I regret to say, give no further accounts of LIVINGSTONE. What last I wrote about his visit to that little-known place west of Tanganyika is confirmed, and the Arabs from that quarter seem to count him quite one of the residents of those places. There is certainly no ill-feeling on the part of the Arabs to him. The little jealousy they seem to have shown at first has passed off, and I sent a letter a few days ago by the first caravan of the season to Ujiji. Do not despair. The Doctor is moving slowly, but safely; he evidently feels his way, and is determined to leave little doubts behind him this time."

The total expenses of the Mont Cenis Tunnel amount to 65,000,000f.; of these, 20,000,000f. are to be contributed by the Victor Emmanuel Railway, or Railway of Northern Italy. This sum is to be paid on or before the opening of the tunnel. The French Government was to pay 19,000,000f. if the work was accomplished within twenty years, reckoning from 1865. But if the work was accomplished at an earlier date, France bound herself to pay 500,000f. more for every year gained upon the stipulated time. As there have been eleven years thus gained, France will have to pay 5,500,000f. besides the 20,000,000f. of the original stipulation. She has, besides, to pay five per cent. interest on the money due for the work as it proceeded from year to year. Thus Italy will pay something less than 30,000,000f. Had the construction of the tunnel continued beyond the stipulated term of twenty years, Italy would have lost 500,000f. for every year in excess of that period.

The *Irish Times* has received from the Police the official report of the attempt to blow up the obelisk at Kingstown. It states that Police Constables LOUIS BARRY and THOMAS HANLON were on duty at the Quay-road about 12.10 o'clock on the night of Aug. 27, when they heard a loud explosion under the King George's monument in front of the harbor, which shook the whole neighborhood. The explosion was caused by some person or persons who were attempting to blow up the monument, by placing under its base what appears to have been a large carpet traveling-bag containing a tin canister supposed to have held a large quantity of gunpowder. The constables were struck by fragments of the bag, the iron frame of which, with pieces of the bag, some burned paper, and the broken pieces of the tin canister, were thrown a considerable distance in another direction; and were subsequently brought to Kingstown Police Station by two harbor watchmen. A seaman and his wife who were passing were struck by the fragments, and the latter was thrown to the ground owing to the severity of the shock. The explosion is stated to have been louder than the report of an ordinary man-of-war gun, so that it may be presumed that the canister contained at least eight or ten pounds of powder.

"Strange as it may appear," says the *Gazette des Tribunaux*, "a man is at present confined in one of the prisons of Paris who owes his being still alive to the fact of having claimed in time the benefit of Article 11 of the Penal Code, which declares that 'every person condemned to death in France shall be executed by having his head cut off.' In fact, on the 27th May last a man named P——, who had, prior to the 18th March, been sentenced to death for murder, and was awaiting his execution in the prison of LA ROQUETTE, was set at liberty by the last defenders of the Commune. He at once joined his liberators and accompanied them to the barricade on the Boulevard du Prince Eugene. He passed the night in drinking and drinking, but as much good fortune could not last, for the next morning he and his new comrades were all made prisoners by the soldiers of the Line and ordered to be shot. It was then that P——, with presence of mind, cried out that 'he had been condemned to death by the Court of Assizes of the Seine, and that he refused to be shot; such not being the punishment fixed by law.' The officer, greatly embarrassed by so extraordinary a demand, had the man taken apart, and late in the day handed him over to the civil authorities, who will, without doubt, soon decide on his ultimate fate."

The *Daily Telegraph* publishes the following statement: "Although it is many years since Her Majesty was so seriously indisposed as she has been during the last few weeks, there never has been any secret as to the nature of the indisposition. To the week that preceded her departure for Scotland, the Queen suffered from headache, sore-throat, and a consequent want of refreshing sleep, necessarily aggravated by the great heat. Nevertheless, Her Majesty bore the fatigue of the journey well, and obtained more sleep while traveling than she had enjoyed for days before. A couple of days after arriving at Balmoral the illness subsided, and appeared to have been alleviated during the journey, returned with considerable severity, and occasioned such evident pain and suffering as to cause serious uneasiness to all around. Nor was it till more than a whole day had passed that the acuteness of the attack was relieved. We are glad to know, however, that, if the improvement in the condition of the throat has been gradual, it has steadily continued now for a whole week, until the inflammatory symptoms have been effectually subdued, and all discomfort from that cause is at an end. The Queen is still, indeed, far from well; and some time must elapse before her Majesty can recover the moderately robust health which she enjoyed in the earlier and cooler months of this year; but of course we may, just now especially, hope much from the pure and bracing air of the Highlands."

Yellow Fever at Beaufort—State of the Case.

The Beaufort (S. C.) *Republican* of the 7th has the following record of the appearance of the yellow fever in that town:

"It will be seen from our record of deaths that there have been two deaths in Beaufort from yellow fever. There have been only two. The facts concerning the cases are as follows:

Mr. STEVENS had been some time in Charleston. He walked to Beaufort from White Hall, a distance of thirty miles. He slept over night in the open air; was subsequently taken sick with country fever; after several days yellow fever symptoms appeared, with black vomit, from which he died.

Mr. PATTERSON had spent some five or six months on Fenwick's Island, near Ashepoo. In a malarial district, and his system was well filled with malaria. He was taken with country fever, when yellow fever, with black vomit, subsequently developed. He was sick a week.

MIDDLETON STUART, Jr., has been sick with yellow fever ten days. He was formerly a resident in Savannah, and while there was told by a relative of his, who is a policeman, of several cases of yellow fever then existing in that city. It was in the early part of August.

B. B. SAMS, son of Dr. M. M. SAMS, has been sick fifteen days. The fever ran into yellow fever with black vomit. He is improving, and the chances are considered good for his recovery.

GEORGE G. NICHOLS, son of Dr. E. G. NICHOLS, was taken suddenly sick with yellow fever. It was well developed within thirty-six hours. He has since recovered and is now about town; has been sick only four or five days. The above are the only cases known to us thus far, 3d of September.

LATER—8th of September, 3 o'clock P. M.—A severe storm is raging and the weather is very unpropitious for the sick. No new cases of yellow fever, and those before reported convalescent are doing well."

An Odd Letter from Germany.

The Chief of Police of St. Louis has received a letter from Germany showing a curious idea of American justice. The following is a translation, as it appears in the St. Louis *Democrat*:

To the Hon. Police President, St. Louis, America:

I have been married twice, and both wives died. I was forced to marry again to get a mother for my many small children, so I married WILHELMINE BARTEL, of Brouckz, near Gottingen, but lived with her only four months, as she proved out to be a very bad woman. Her wickedness consisted, first, in going away from home and not returning for several days. Second, she sold all my first wife's chemises and all my bedding, although I repeatedly told her not to so, or she would bring me to the poor-house. My warnings she did not heed until I adopted forcible measures, when she left me and went to America.

About two years ago I received a letter from a friend in your country, in which it was stated that my wife had been found guilty of larceny, for which crime she was hung. The notice I received with the greatest delight, on account of the trouble she had caused me. I have, or any children have, an inheritance which I cannot recover from the Court until I can prove that my wife is dead. I therefore apply to you, the President of the Police, to inquire if the woman was hung for larceny, and hope you will inform me as soon as possible.

PHILIP BITTER,
Plasterer in Heiligenstadt, Reg. Bez Erfurt.
AUG 20, 1871.

A Double Murder in Louisiana—Two Brothers Killed by a Negro.

Two brothers, named HERRING, who were Mayor and Sheriff of Byram Station, on the Jackson Railroad, ten miles from Jackson, La., were attacked by a negro on Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 5, and instantly killed. The particulars of the crime are thus given by the New-Orleans *Times*: "The negro previously had a difficulty with his employer about hitching up an ox team and he struck his employer and ran, and the brothers HERRING pursued him. He was finally brought to bay, and one of the party fired a shot-gun at him, wounding him with squirrel-shot in the thigh and hand. He then drew a knife and cut one in the throat and the other across the abdomen, killing both instantly. The negro, when the brain passed Byram, was lying at the station unable to move, and the two bodies were about fifteen feet from him. The Sheriff of Jackson had been telegraphed, and was expected on the next train."

PERSONAL, POLITICAL, AND GENERAL.

Senator MORTON is unable at present to accept an invitation to speak in Iowa.

The Charleston (S. C.) *Daily Republican* suspended publication last week.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* says the Republicans of Wisconsin are enthusiastic, and confident of achieving a victory in the coming election.

A gentleman in Massachusetts in his prosperous days gave his town a tract of land for a public square. The square still bears his name, while he, penniless and friendless, is an inmate of the town almshouse.

Mr. WILL M. CARLETON read some of his poems in Detroit on Thursday evening to good acceptance, including a new one entitled "The New Church Organ," which is shortly to appear, with illustrations, in *Harper's Weekly*.

That odd triangular divorce suit in San Francisco of Mrs. BERTHA A. WHITE against CHARLES W. WHITE, and FREEMAN WHITE against Mrs. BERTHA A. WHITE, has ended in a decree of divorce in each case.

A horse-doctor prescribed for three children, suffering from fever and ague, in Fort Wayne, Ohio, on Friday last. In a few hours one of them died, and the other two are now in a precarious condition. The "doctor" has been arrested.

"Admiral" SEMMES has received a delicate hint from a writer in the Mobile *Register*, who says to him: "The ease and audacity which eminently qualify a man to act the sailor or the novelist, may equally unfit him for the rôle of the historian."

One "Dr." A. F. B. GEORGE has been imprisoned in St. Paul, Minn., in default of bail, to await trial on a charge of malpractice. He is accused of persuading unhappy patients that they were about to be afflicted with cancers, and of inducing them to submit to painful and hurtling surgical operations. As a minor matter it is alleged that he has four wives living.

A paper in Wisconsin tells its readers that a resident of that section nineteen years ago went to California; that before going he gave his sister a pair of sleeve-buttons; that three years ago one of the buttons was lost and diligent search failed to discover it, and that finally the brother who presented it recently returned home for the first time since his departure, and while strolling last week near the depot, found the long-lost button in the sand and restored it to its mate.

Miss NELLIE THURSTON, who made a balloon ascension from the Watertown Fair Grounds last Thursday, landed in the woods about twenty-five miles back of Richland Station, in the town of Redfield. She remained in the basket of the balloon suspended in a tree all of Thursday night, and jumped out on Friday morning and made her way to a house, where she arrived in a rather "mussed up" condition, but without having suffered any serious inconvenience.

The Yorkville (S. C.) *Enquirer* enters its protest against a declaration of martial law in York County, and asserts that after the most diligent inquiry it has been unable to procure any authentic facts to warrant Senator SCOTT in his assertion that deeds of violence and crime have been renewed there. The Chester *Reporter* also says there is no need for harsh measures in Chester County, and declares it to be as free from crime as any other county in the United States.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS' latest is a fearfully long reply to the *World's* criticism of his opposition to the new departure, which he closes by saying that the *World's* teachings on this subject "are of the same character with those of the arch-tempter of mankind, when he subtly instilled into the ear of Eve the fatal idea that she might in safety 'depart' from the injunction given her by the Most High, when he said to her, if she should eat of the forbidden fruit, 'Ye shall not surely die.'"

The destructive tidal wave in New-Orleans is expected on the 5th of October, and the anxiety about it, the *Picayune* says, especially in the recently inundated district, has risen to feverish heat. The people gather at the street corners, and discuss the matter excitedly, while many plans, looking to an escape from its effects, are proposed with ingenious and elaborate cunning. One person, an ancient matron from Ethiopia, has gone to work with energy, and, like Noah, will be prepared for the advent of the flood. Around a huge iron kettle she has constructed a raft of hen-coops. Seated in the kettle, she expects to float away when the tide comes in, and save her chickens as well.

An agricultural fair in Deloto, Mo., was diversified by a personal encounter between two rival exhibitors, Col. JOHN O'FALLON and Col. J. W. FLETCHER, a brother of the Ex-Governor and Vice-President of the Pair Association. The incident occasioned great excitement, and friends of each rushed forward and knives and pistols were drawn freely. Each of the gentlemen, too, drew weapons, but a peace-maker came in the person of Mr. EUGENE RANKIN, a young man of discretion and pluck, who, although he had his clothes badly cut, was not injured. An armistice was established, and the two Colonels tacitly promised that no further difficulty should take place inside the fair-grounds.

At the Coroner's inquest in Lawrence, Kansas, Mrs. MARAN, mother of the dentist who murdered his wife and little daughter, and then killed himself, made some further revelations concerning the mental condition of her son. She said that for a number of years he had had spells of despondency, and had frequently said to her that he was afraid he should drown himself or commit a murder. And, alluding to the day of the tragedy, she said: "He came to me, took me by the hand, and, after looking at me some time, said: 'Mother, I have to try and not be quick about doing anything, to keep a spell off of me.' He has appeared to be losing his judgment for two or three days, and he was not in his right mind yesterday. He has been twice in the Insane Asylum at West Philadelphia, Penn."

Six days before the election in California, Senator COLE wrote to a friend that the independent movement in San Francisco would amount to nothing, even if it continued up to the day of election. He said: "The regular Republican and tax-payers' ticket will be elected by a large majority, and this attempt to break our ranks on the eve of a battle will be signalized only by its failure. I have no doubt whatever that some of the Ball-ringers are spurred on by Democratic influences, with the hope of dividing the Republican Party in this most important contest. Others of them are incited by disappointments which sometimes occur in politics; and others again are or were laboring under a delusion, which is being rapidly dispelled." The event shows that his anticipations of good results were well-founded.

Congressman A. E. GARRETT has published a card in Tennessee papers telling how he procured a pension. He describes an attempt to assassinate him in July, 1864, at Granville, in that State, where he had been placed by Gen. W. B. STOKES to guard a Pay-master engaged in paying off a portion of his regiment. He says that he was "brutally shot from behind without any notice, intimation, or provocation," and that for the disability thus received in the line of duty as an officer, he filed an application for a pension six years ago. The certificate, he says, was issued to him May 1, 1871, and the fact that he received it while he is a member of Congress is "entirely accidental, the Department knowing that he has never made any effort to have it acted on by any member or any other person except his attorneys."

Hon. RICHARD VAUX and twenty-four other leading and influential Democrats of Pennsylvania have published an address to the Democratic Party of that State, in which they argue at some length that the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments are illegally adopted; that to accept them would be in direct antagonism to all the history and traditions of the party, and that the majority of the recent State Convention at Harrisburg, when they made in its platform "the indefensible and monstrous assertion that certain issues have been settled in the manner and by the authority constitutionally appointed," took upon themselves to act for the party "in the manner and by the authority" not vested in them. Finally they say: "The negro race should be protected by all lawful means in their lives, their liberty and their property, and by the enjoyment thereof aided to pursue their own happiness; but we here and now do further reaffirm this is a white man's government, formed by white men for white men and their posterity forever."

RECORD OF CRIME.

The Clinton-Street Abortion Case—Verdict Against Mrs. Byrnes.

Coroner YOUNG held an inquest yesterday in the case of MARY RUSSELL

THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

The Caisson on the New-York Side Successfully Moved to its Proper Position.

The caisson for the New-York side of the East River Bridge has so far advanced toward completion that yesterday it was towed to its final position on the New-York side. The caisson is oblong shaped, 172 feet by 102 feet, the main part 12 feet deep, and the fangs or wedge at its base 9½ feet, making its entire depth 21½ feet. The work is now being done under the immediate supervision of Mr. DIVINE BURNS. The planks are screwed together with huge wrought-iron bolts, and each crevice is carefully caulked with yarn and pitch, so as to make it perfectly watertight. When finished, the temporary bottom will be knocked out and the caisson will be then sunk into its proper position by means of hydraulic pressure. At present it is far from being completed. A bedrock-ade ten feet high has yet to be constructed, which will take at least two months to complete, so that the caisson cannot be ready to be sunk before the latter end of November. When it was previously moved it required four engines to pump air into the hold in order to keep it afloat, but yesterday only one engine was needed. On the top or deck are two double staircases, made on a new plan, so that men can descend and ascend at the same time without obstructing each others' route.

There are also air-valves and four large tubes through which the mud will be brought to the surface by means of dredging machinery. The inside is lined with boiler iron, so that there will be no danger of the pitch and tar in the interior taking fire, as was the case with the Brooklyn caisson. Soon after 3 o'clock yesterday, six tugs were attached to the huge hulk, and after steadily pulling for a few minutes it slowly moved down the river, and was safely towed out of the Atlantic dock. Here it was considered advisable to let it remain till the tide had risen almost to its height, and then it was slowly moved down the river.

On arriving opposite the bulkhead, where it is now moored, the whole of the steamers had as much as they could possibly do to keep it in the position desired. Ropes brows—men and boys pulled and tugged at the wharves, but it was no use. It was not till the tide had ceased to flow that the caisson was safely secured in its position. Great excitement prevailed around the neighborhood. The masts of the vessels and the house-tops were crowded with anxious sight-seers, but beyond the floundering of a navvy in the water for a few seconds nothing occurred to disturb the otherwise monotonous scene.

Diplomatic Changes.

The First Secretary of the Russian Legation, M. DANZAS, recently promoted from a second secretaryship, has entered upon his duties, and M. SCHEBCOFF, just arrived from St. Petersburg, will fill the office of second secretary. M. CATACAZY still remains in charge of the Legation, which, it is expected, will shortly be raised to an embassy of the first class.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—SEPT. 11.

FIRST BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 5s, '81 C...112⅝ | 200 N.Y.C. & H. R. R.100⅞
1,000 U. S. 6-20s C., '65...114⅜ | do.....b. c.100⅝
2,000 U. S. 6-20 C., '67...114⅜ | 100 do.....100⅝
3,700 U.S.5-20 C., '68..s.114⅜ | 1000 do.....100⅝
4,000 G. 8s, 7s, G. bds. 93½ | 10,000 N.Y.C.& H.Cnl. 96⅞
4,000 do.....93.114 | 10,000 do.....b. c. 96⅝
4,000 do.....s.114⅜ | 4000 do.....96⅝
4,000 S.C.5s, n. J.& Jy. 87⅝ | 200 Erie R.....b. c. 23⅝
7,000 Louisiana 6s.....62⅛ | 400 do.....23⅝
2,000 C. P. E. G. Bds..102⅞ | 700 do.....23⅝
1,000 do.....102⅞ | 200 do.....23⅝
5,000 U. P. 1s, 1st, M. & S. 90 | 400 do.....23⅝
5,000 Ill. Cen. bds.....106½ | 200 Harlem R.....b. c. 13
2,000 E. & S. J. 8s, C. S. R.102½ | 500 Reading R.....b. c. 115⅛
3,000 D. L. & W. 1st 7s.....114⅞ | 100 do.....115⅛
20,000 T. & W. 1st 8s, Scrip.....42⅜ | 100 do.....b. c. 115⅛
Louis. Div.....89⅛ | 100 M. & St. P. R.....83⅜
do.....89 | 100 do.....83⅜
2,000 Ch. W. 1st, '82.....90 | 100 do.....c. 83⅜
2,000 Han. & St. Jos. 1st. 90 | 100 Un. Pac. R.....70⅜
1,000 C. & R. I. & P. R. 7s.104 | 100 do.....b60. 72
10,000 U. P. R., 1st M...91 | 200 do.....b8. 72
12,000 C. C. & I. C. 7ss..90½ | 600 do.....b. c. 72
26 Cen. Nat. Bank.....117½ | 200 do.....71⅞
30 Corns. Bank.....89 | 700 do.....72
300 Spring M. Coal.....89 | 800 do.....72
100 do.....89¼ | 700 Chic. & N. W. R.....70⅜
200 do.....b. c. 89¼ | 1000 do.....b. c. 70⅜
100 Com. Coal of Md.....25⅝ | 200 do.....70⅜
100 Quick. Min. Co.....14⅜ | 200 do.....70⅜
100 do.....16⅛ | 200 do.....70⅜
100 Mariposa Pref.....6¼ | 100 do.....70⅜
300 Cin. C. & I. C. R.....97 | 100 C. & N. W. Pf.....92½
700 P. M. S'mship Co.....87 | 50 C. & R. I. R.....110⅞
do.....b. c. 87 | 50 Mil. & St. P. Pf.....82⅝
do.....87 | 100 do.....82⅝
do.....b. c. 87 | 100 T., W. & W. R., 93⅜
do.....87⅜ | 100 do.....93⅜
do.....87⅜ | 700 do.....93⅜
do.....87⅜ | 600 do.....94⅜
do.....87⅜ | 100 do.....94⅜
do.....b. c. 94⅜
100 W. U. Tel.....b. c. 87⅜ | 200 Del., L. & W. R.....97⅜
do.....87⅜ | 600 Ohio & Miss. R.....45⅛
200 do.....b. c. 87⅜ | 100 O. & Miss. R. Pf.....70
200 do.....87⅜ | 10 Mor. & Essex R.....95½
200 do.....87⅜ | 100 do.....95½
200 do.....87⅜ | 50 Mor. & Es. R. Pf.....97
100 H. & St. Jo. R.....70⅜ | 100 do.....b. c. 97
do.....70⅜ | Pan. M. S'mship Co.....53⅜
10 Adams Ex.....87½ | 100 do.....b60. 70⅜
15 U. S. Ex.....59½ | 100 do.....70⅜
do.....59½ | 100 H. & S. J. R. Pf.....82⅜
do.....59½ | 100 do.....82⅜
100 do.....59 | 100 C., C. & Ind. C. R.....21⅜
100 Panama R.....72 | do.....21⅜
300 Cleve. & Pitts. R.....124⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000 U. S. 5-20s, '65...113⅝ | 200 Mar. Pf.....6¼
15,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65...115⅜ | 50 Adams Ex.....b. c. 87
50,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65...114⅜ | 200 Wells, F. & Co. Scrip. 2½
50,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67...114⅜ | 200 Pac. M. S. S. Co.....56⅝
141,000 do.....114⅜ | 100 Mariposa Pref.....6¼
1000 do.....b2. 114⅜ | 2000 N.Y.C. & H.Cnl.s. 96⅞
2000 do.....Small..114⅜ | 200 Erie.....23¼
3,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '68..114⅜ | 100 do.....23⅜
10,000 U. P. R. 6s, cur...114 | 200 Reading.....115⅜
10,000 Tenn. 6s, old...73⅜ | 1000 do.....115⅜
10,000 do.....73⅜ | 100 M. S. & Mich. So.....113⅜
4,000 S. C. 6s, n. s'ss.....87 | 100 do.....b. c. 113⅜
do.....87⅜ | 100 Chic. & N. W. Pf.....91⅞
5,000 do. Apl. & Oct. 87⅜ | 50 do.....92½
1,000 C. Pac. Gold Bs.102⅞ | 200 do.....b. c. 92½
100 Union Pac. Inc. 91⅛ | 50 C., C., Cin. & Ind. 91
2,000 do.....91⅛ | 100 do.....b. c. 91⅛
5,000 do.....91⅛ | 200 Chic. & R. I. R.....110⅜
3,000 St. L. & I. M. Bds. 92 | 200 do.....b. c. 110⅜
4,000 C. P. R. G. Bds. 102⅞ | 200 Mil. & St. Paul.....65
4,000 Union Pac. R. Bds. 91 | 200 Mil. & St. Paul. Pf. 82
4,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st. 85 | 300 Tol., W. & West.....84¼
2 Bank of Republic..114⅜ | 200 do.....84¼
200 Spring M. Coal.....89 | 50 do.....b. c. 84¼
200 Cum. Coal of Md.....24⅝ | 200 Pat. Lead. & W.....110
100 do.....42⅜ | 100 Han. & St. Jos. Pf.....79
10 W. Union Tel.....87 | 150 Col., C. & Ind. Cn.....21⅜
1200 do.....b. c. 87⅜ | 200 Union Pacific.b. c. 67⅜
100 Mar. Min. Co.....3⅛ | 100 Ohio & M. Pf.....b. c. 79¼

MONDAY, Sept. 11—P. M.

The sales of Gold advanced ⅛ ₱ cent. today, to 114⅜ ₱ cent., and the Public Funds of 1867 advanced ⅛ ₱ cent. to 114⅜ ₱ cent. The demand for the latter was partly speculative, based on the stiff price of Gold, and partly from some of the moneyed institutions uptown who have seen to surrender their 5-20s of 1862. In regard to Gold to pay into the Treasury for Customs, it is probable that some of the Importers have paid the advance in price rather than depend upon borrowing Gold until they can reimburse their Customs payments by sales of Merchandise. The lending rate of Gold was not so dear as on Saturday, but the apparent ease is supposed to be only a dodge of the *Bull* clique in the Gold Room to cover their purpose of exacting a much higher bonus later in the week. Wednesday is now spoken of as the day upon which they will probably *squeeze* the deliveries—the day before the regular Treasury sale.

The Stock Exchange opened with a bearish feeling against the Railways and Miscellaneous Stocks, and there was considerable pressure to sell up to 1 o'clock P. M., on the same influences that adversely affected the market on Saturday Afternoon—the Bank Statement, the Gold difficulties, and the supposed sales of Stocks for City Hall account. As no difference appeared, however, in the ease of Money, there was a recovery in prices in the Afternoon of 1@1½ ₱ cent. from the cheapest sales of the morning, and some confidence is felt that the market will further improve as the business of the week progresses. A decline in the First Mortgages of the Central and Union Pacific Roads at the early Exchange Board was partially recovered in the Afternoon. The State Stocks of the South were barely steady. The Public Funds were generally firm at the close of business.

Bills on London are 108@108⅛ ₱ cent., 60 days, and 108¼@108⅜ ₱ cent., short sight. The business is almost nominal, on account of the scarcity and high price of Gold, and the indisposition of remitters to operate on the present condition of things in the Gold market. The Customs demand for Gold today was $628,000.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made, as compared with Saturday night. There was more steadiness in the New-York and Western Roads, and in some of the Miscellaneous Stocks:

CLOSING PRICES, SEPT. 11.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States 10-40s	111¾	111¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	115¼	115¾
United States 5-20s of 1867	114¼	114¼
American Gold	113¾	114¼
Bills on London, 60 days	108¼	108¼

N. Y. C. and Hudson	101¼		101
N. Y. C. and H. Debts Ctfs.	96		95¾
Reading	115¾		115¼
Chicago and Rock Island	110¼		111¼
North-west Common	71¾		71⅝
North-west Preferred	93		91½
Pacific Mail	57¼		×56¼
St. Paul Preferred	82½		82¾
St. Paul Common	63⅝		63¼
Lake Shore	113½		113⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	46⅛		45⅞
Toledo and Wabash	65¼		65¼
Western Telegraph	67⅞		68
Erie	53¼		52¾
Union Pacific	32½		32½

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 11, 1871.

Gold receipts	$756,873 31
Gold payments	117,850 24
Gold balance	53,282,677 39
Currency receipts	416,974 40
Currency payments	965,910 16
Currency balance	4,824,637 54
Customs	626,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent., reg., '81	117¼	5-20 coup., '67	114⅞
6 ₱ cent., coup., '81	118	5-20 coup., '68	114⅝
5-20 coup., '62	115⅛	10-40 registered	111⅜
5-20 or reg., '64	115⅛	10-40 coupon	111⅜
5-20 coup., '65	115⅛	6s, currency	115⅞
5-20 coup., n. i., '65	114⅝		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, old	73½	Ala. 8s, Ala. & Chat. R. 87	
Tennessee 6s, new bds	73½	Arkansas 6s, Funded	53
Virginia 6s, old	52	Arkansas 6s, Unfunded	13
Virginia 6s, new bds	60½	Ark. 7s, Miss. O. & R. Riv 47½	
Virginia 6s, reg. old	52	Ohio 6s, '81	104
Virginia 6s, Con. Bds	60½	Ohio 6s, '86	106
Virginia 6s, Def. Bds	20½	Illinois Canal Bds, '70	111
Georgia 6s	83	Ill. coup. 6s, '77	101
Georgia 7s, new bds	97	Ill. coup. 6s, '78	101
Georgia 7s, Gold bds	93½	Ill. War Loan	101
N. Carolina 6s, old	34½	Indiana 5s, War L'n	100
South Carolina 6s	75	Indiana 5s	100
S. Car. 6s, Jan. & July	87½	N. Y. Reg. Bounty L'n	106½
S. Car. 6s, April & Oct.	60	N. Y. coup. Boun. L'n	106½
Missouri 6s	97½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L'n	103½
No. 8s, R. & St. Jo. 8s	96½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L'n	103½
Louisiana 6s, levy, bds	71	N. Y. 6s, Canal L'n	74½
Louisiana 6s, 1910	72½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L'n	74½
California 7s	113	N. Y. 6s, Canal L'n	106½
Connecticut 6s	101	N. Y. 6s, Canal L'n	78.100
Alabama 8s	90	N. Y. 6s, Canal L'n	77.102
Ala. 8s, M. & Eufala R.	90	N. Y. 6s, Canal L'n	76.102

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	93½	Han. & Naples 1st	88½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	90	Gt. West. 1st, '85	92½
N. Y. C. 6s, R. Est	90½	Gt. West. 2d, '93	83
N. Y. C. 6s, Sub'n	87½	Gal. & Chi. Ext	100¼
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	101½	Gal. & Chi. 1st	103
Erie 1st Extended	101	Mor. & Es. 1st	103½
Erie 1st Indorsed	95	Mor. & Es. 2d	100¾
Erie 2d 7s, '82	92	Clev. & Pitt. S. F	101¾
Erie 2d 7s, '90	91½	Clev. & P. 2d, new bds	102¾
E., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	84	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	104
Had. R. 7s, 2d S. F.	93.104	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	98
Had. R. 7s, 2d S. F.	76.102½	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d	100
Harlem 1st 7s	102⅝	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 1st	101
Harlem 2d 7s	94	Clev. & P. Cons. S. F.	94
Mich. Cent. 8s, '81	120¼	Clev. & P. 2d	100
Chi., R. & Q. 8s	112⅛	Clev. & P. 3d	90
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d	100	Clev. & P. 4th	84½
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 1st	98	Clev. & Pitts.	94½
Pac. R. 7s, 1st, ₱ Mo.	109¼	Ohio & Miss. 1st	101
Cen. Pac. bds	103⅝	Ohio & Miss. Cons	93
Un. Pac. 1st bds	91⅛	Dub. & S. C. 1st	94
Un. Pac. 7s	90	Minnesota 2. bds	100
Un. Pac. Inc. 10s	84	St. L. & I. M. 1st	92⅛
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c. 7s	106¼	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s	103
R. & Sa. Ill. R. 1st 8s	87½	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7-10	95¼
Ill. Cen. Sterling	90	Mil. & St. P. Consol.	94⅜
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref	67½	Mil. & St. P. L. G. M. Div	88
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc.	79	Mil. & St. P. 2d	80
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	100	Chi. & Mil. 1st	97
Chi. & N. W. Cons. bds	90	Joliet & Chi. 1st	102
Chi. & N. W. Sinking bds	90¼	Chi. & Ind. C. 1st	90
Chi. & N. W. 1st	100	C. Chi. & I. 2d	73
Han. & St. J. consv	100½	Tol., P. & W. E. D	89
Del., L. & W. 1st	102⅝	Tol., P. & W. D	86
Del., L. & W. 7s	106.03	Tol., P. & W. 2d	72
Tol. & W. 2d	77	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	90¾
Tol. & W. Equip. bds	84	Bos., H. & E. gtd	98
Tol. & W. cons. conv.	89¾	Cedar F. & M. 1st	86

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	128½	Rest River	115
Manhattan	147	Market	126
Mechanics'	121	Nassau	110
Mechanics' Exchange	114	Shoe and Leather	104
Union	140	Corn Exchange	129
America	142	Commonwealth	99
City	225	Importers' & Traders'	190
Merchants' Exchange	108	Park	140
Seventh Ward	100	Manuf. & Merchants'	102
Mechanics Bank. Ass.	117½	N. Y. Nat. Exchange	100
Ocean	95	Central National	107¾
Broadway	200	First National	1000
American Exchange	119	Second National	135
Bk. of the Republic	114	Fourth National	114
Bank of N. America	107	Gold Exchange	79
Irving	123	Brks' & Brokers' Ass.	90
Metropolitan	130		

And the following for the Miscellaneous Shares:

Del. & Hud. Canal	122	Mariposa Min. Co	3¼
Maryland Coal Co	21	Mariposa Pref	6¼
American Coal Co	54	Mar. Trustee Cert	20
Spring Mt. Coal	89	Adams Express	87
Con. Coal of Md	42⅜	Wells-Fargo Express	55
Western Union Tel	87⅜	Am. M. S'mship Co	53⅜
Quicksilver Min. Co	18½	Pac. Mail S. Co	56¼

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—SEPT. 11.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	101¼	Sales.
City 6s, new	101¾	101⅞
Camden and Amboy	128¾	129
Pennsylvania Central	62¼	Sales.
Reading	115⅜	Sales.
Lehigh Valley	62¾	Sales.
Catawissa Preferred	49	49⅞
Philadelphia and Erie	28	Sales.
Northern Central	42½	43
Lehigh Navigation	38¾	Sales.
Lehigh Gold Loan	91⅞	Sales.

The following comparative table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of produce left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to and including the 7th of September, in the years indicated:

	1869.	1870.	1871.
Canal opened	May 8.	May 10.	April 24.
Flour, bbls	330,400	249,400	140,800
Wheat, bushels	3,986,500	2,727,900	2,220,000
Corn, bushels	3,777,100	3,957,400	12,337,100
Barley, bushels	15,000	94,300	90,100
Oats, bushels	1,322,000	2,230,500	1,998,500
Rye, bushels	227,100	315,400	207,100
Malt, bushels	164,300	463,900	720,500
Feed, pounds	1,792,000	7,362,000	421,400

The earnings of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad Company for the first week in September were $19,617, being an increase of $7,545 over those for the first week in August.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

CONVERSION OF 5-20 BONDS.

AN IMMEDIATE PROFIT OF

FOURTEEN PER CENT.

AND AN ANNUAL INCREASE OF INCOME OF

THIRTY-EIGHT PER CENT,

WILL BE SECURED TO HOLDERS OF 6-20s BY CONVERTING THEM AT ONCE INTO

7-30 LAND GRANT GOLD BONDS

OF THE

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

JAY COOKE & CO.

☞ FUNDING FIVE-TWENTIES.

OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st., NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1871.

Holders of Five-Twenty Bonds of all issues, except 1867s and 1868s, are liable to be called on at any time to surrender them to the Government, and to receive payment therefor. Large amounts are being exchanged through us daily for

Chesapeake and Ohio Bonds,
Western Pacific Bonds, and
Central Pacific Bonds,

all of which pay the same rate of interest as the Five-Twenties, the interest and principal of which are just as sure to be paid at maturity in coin. By the exchange an addition of from twelve to twenty per cent. is made to the capital. The demand continuing so heavy these Bonds must all largely advance in price, and soon become scarce.

We are paying today for Five-Twenty Bonds 114 to 115.

And are selling

Chesapeake and Ohio Sixes at 92 and accrued interest.

Western Pacific Sixes at 95.

Central Pacific Sixes at 103.

FISK & HATCH.

☞ JACKSON COUNTY, MISSOURI, 8 PER CENT. BONDS, For sale by W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 54 Pine-st.

☞ PARTNER WANTED, WITH CASH CAPITAL, to join a member of many years' standing in the Stock Exchange and Gold Board, already established as banker and stock broker. Address, confidentially, A., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND Minnesota Seven per Cent. Gold Sinking Fund Bonds for sale at 90 and interest by HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND-GRANT BONDS OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,

IN DENOMINATIONS OF $1,000, $500, AND $100,

can now be had from the undersigned or through the principal banks and bankers of the United States. The attention of investors is invited to the merits of these bonds, secured by a first and only mortgage on the road, equipments, franchises, and property of a trunk line of railroad which will shorten the distance between New-York and San Francisco some 230 miles, and in addition the mortgage to secure the bonds covers a land-grant of 1,500,000 acres of the most fertile land in the West, which is prohibited from being sold at less than four ($4) dollars per acre by the terms of the mortgage deed, and according to the present market price of the Illinois Central Company's lands is worth $16,750,000. This loan was originally for $5,500,000, but has been largely reduced by [subscriptions of actual investors. The remaining balance of the loan is offered at 97½ and accrued interest, but the right is reserved to advance the price at any time, without notice.

The bonds have thirty years to run; bear 8 per cent. interest, payable in New-York, London or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the option of the holder, without notice, free of taxes. BOTH PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST ARE PAYABLE IN GOLD. They are Coupon Bonds, but can be registered with the coupons ON, or can be registered with the coupons OFF, and interest paid to registered owner. Interest payable Aug. 15 and Feb. 15. A liberal sinking fund, formed from the entire land sales, in payment for which the bonds will be received at par and accrued interest, provides for the early extinguishment of this loan.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

These bonds offer favorable inducements to parties desiring to fund their Five-Twenties, or other high-priced securities.

In converting Five-Twenties the investors realize 17 per cent. profit on the principal; 2 per cent. per annum excess of interest; and at the same time get a perfect security.

Maps, circulars, documents, and full information furnished on application.

Though acting as agents for the sale of this loan, our firm buy and sell in their regular business the bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, thus of the Eastern Division being now quoted at 102 *and accrued interest. These were originally placed by us at* 91½.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 11, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	18	Hides, No	751
Beef, bbls	18	Hides, bales	177
Cheese, boxes	2,273	Leather, sides	16,200
Coal, tons	1,000	Lead, pigs, bbls	1,000
Cotton, bales	72	Spirits Turp., bbls	1,110
Copper, cakes	196	Resin, bbls	7,833
Dried Fruit, pkgs	419	Oil-cake, pkgs	1,442
Eggs, bbls	1,540	Peas, pkgs	50
Flour, bbls	32,726	Provisions, pkgs	25
Wheat, bushels	174,870	Lard, pkgs	794
Corn, bushels	109,750	Butter, pkgs	3,835
Oats, bushels	50,975	Cheese, pkgs	10,203
Rye, bushels	20,700	Tallow, pkgs	320
Grass-seed, bushels	438	Rice, pkgs	97
Flaxseed, bags	650	Starch, boxes	3,196
Beans, bbls	43	Sumac, bags	394
Peas, bbls	120	Hops, bales	1,051
Pork, bbls	22	Tobacco, hhds	706
Corn-meal, bbls	230	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	1,807
Hemp, bales	18	Whisky, bbls	618
Hops, bales	40	Wool, bales	65

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Denmark*, for Liverpool—1,085 bales Cotton, 26,701 bushels Wheat, 3,082 Dry Hides, 20 cases Pork, 25 cases Lard.	
By the ship *Bridgewater*, for Liverpool—26 hhds. Tobacco, 38,776 bushels Wheat, 16 bales Cotton, 200 pieces Dye-wood, 500 barrels Flour, 4,948 bushels Corn, 200 bags Oil-cake.	
By the brig *Olimpos*, for Queenstown and orders—10,400 bushels Corn.	
By the bark *Bina*, for Londonderry—40,327 bushels Corn.	
By the bark *Annie Richmond*, for Londonderry—42,000 bushels Corn.	
By the brig *Daisy*, for Havre—1,714 pkgs. Fish oil, 10 cks. Ham, 55 hhds. Tallow, 4 hhds. Bark, 250 cs. Lobsters, 4,500 Staves.	
By the ship *Nicholas*, for Antwerp—700 tcs. Lard, 10 hhds. Tallow, 30,473 bushels Wheat.	
By the brig *Valencia*, for Gibraltar and orders—14,000 cases Refined Petroleum.	
By the bark *Argosea*, for Marseilles—529 pkgs. Tallow, 1,710 tcs. Lard, 100 boxes Bacon, 14 hhds. Tobacco.	
By the brig *Julianna*, for Marseilles—1,020 bbls. Petroleum, 5,233 cases Petroleum.	
By the bark *Luigi*, for Genoa—422 hhds. Tobacco, 3 cases Tobacco.	
By the brig *J. H. Gillespie*, of St. John's, N. F.—180 bbls. Pork, 1,986 bbls. Flour, 17 bags Feathers.	
By the schooner *Isaac Oliver*, for Aux Cayes—120 bbls. Pork, 50 bbls. Flour, 140 pks. Fish, 1,000 boxes Soap, 1,000 boxes Herring, 2,000 lbs. Lard, 1,000 lbs. Candles, 2 lbs. Bacon, 1 bbl. Beans, 1 pack. Sundries.	
By the schooner *Ida Sherman*, for Black Rock—1,000 boxes Sugar, 25 bags Rice, 20 cases Kerosene, 10 bags Pepper, 25 boxes Candles, 10 boxes Florida Water, 100 bbls. Shingles, 20,000 feet Boards.	
By the schooner *Ida Sherman*, for Demerara—271 bbls Pork, 30 bbls. Oil-cake, 20 bbls. Tar, 6 pcs. Mixed Meats, 25 cases Oil, 50 cases Turpentine, 45 cases Axes and Hatchets, 15 bales Cotton Duck, 2 pks. Scales, 9 cases Clocks, 20 cases Soap, 5 cases Candles, 100 bbls. Globes, 2 hhds. Tobacco, 46 pks. Beef, 7,940 lbs. Lard, 13,632 lbs. Ham, 200 bushels Corn, 400 bushels Bran, 114 carboys Acid, 200 Shooks, 140 bales Hay, 30 bales Straw, 1,000 pkgs. Sundries.	
By the schooner *Ida Sherman*, for Bermuda—2 steam Paper, 50 head Live Stock, 100 boxes Florida Water.	
By the ship *George M. Adams*, for Calleo, (in part)—91 pkgs. Tallow, 250 boxes Soap, 50 boxes Candles, 10 boxes Tape, 40 pks. Cotton Spools, 24 pcs. Razors, 10 pks. Brushes, 25 boxes Brooms, 5 cases Combs, 5 cases Spoons, 25 cases Blacking, 618 cases Chairs, 5 cases Dressers, 264 cases Sewing-machines, 6 cases Pianos, 16 pks. Drugs, 20 pks. Machinery, 14,000 lbs. Lard, 50 cases Petroleum, 30 bbls. Pork, 265 Cans, 50 cases Oil.	
And from Philadelphia, for Hamburg, ship *Norseman*, 1,400 bushels Cornmeal.	

COFFEE—There has been a good inquiry for Rio and Santos at full prices; sales, (partly made some days since, but not previously reported), 3,900 bags Santos by the Prospect, 1,200 bags Rio by the *North America*, 1,215 bags do. by the *Contest*, and 500 bags do. by the *A. Vanderpoel*, on private terms. The stock in first hands this evening is 63,415 bags. Other kinds have been quiet, but firmly held. We now quote: Java at 21c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 18c.@17½c.; Laguayra, 18½c.@16½c.; Rio, 17½c.@14½c. in bond; Native Ceylon, 16c.@17½c.; Jamaica, 16c.@17c.; Singapore, 17c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 18c.@17c.; Manilla, 14c.@15c.; Mexican, 16c.@16½c.; Savanilla, 18c.@17c.; Curacoa, 16c.@16c.; San Domingo, in bond, 10c.@10½c., gold, ₱ lb.

COCOA—Sales, 105 bags Caracoa on private terms.

COTTON—Has been sparingly offered and purchased, since our last, at essentially unaltered prices. Sales, 400 bales for early delivery, including 50 bales to shippers, 335 bales for spinning, and 15 bales to speculators. For forward delivery a moderate movement has been reported at about previous figures; sales, 12,600 bales, basis of Low Middling, including on Saturday evening, for September, 20,700 bales at 19¼c.; 100 bales at 19 11-16c.; 300 bales at 19¼c.; October, 100 bales at 19¼c.; 400 bales at 19 5-16c.; 2,200 bales at 19¼c.; November, 100 bales at 19¼c.; 700 bales at 19 5-16c.; and December, 200 bales at 19¼c.; November and December, 200 bales each at 19¼c.; September, 800 bales at 19¼c.; 400 bales at 19¼c., 100 bales, basis Low Middling, free on board at Mobile; October and November shipment, at 19¼c. And today, for September, 200 bales at 19¼c., 200 bales at 19 11-16c., 800 bales at 19¼c.; October, 300 bales at 19¼c., 100 bales at 19 5-16c., 500 bales at 19¼c., 200 bales at 19 5-16c., 700 bales at 19¼c., 300 bales at 19 5-16c.; November, 500 bales at 19¼c., 600 bales at 19 5-16c., 300 bales at 19¼c., 200 bales at 19 5-16c.; November and December, 100 bales each at 19 5-16c., together; December and November shipment, 200 bales at 19¼c., 100 bales at 19 5-16c.; January, 100 bales at 19 5-16c.; February, 200 bales at 19 5-16c., 100 bales at 19¼c.; March, 200 bales at 19 7-16c. The average quotations of Saturday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: September, 19.76c.; October, 19.36c.; November, 19¼c.; December, 19.04c.; February, 19 5.16c. The receipts at this port today were 2,278 bales, including 1,500 bales from New-Orleans, 148 bales from Norfolk, 140 bales from Savannah, 127 bales from Charleston, 120 bales from Wilmington and 243 bales ₱ railroad. The receipts at all the shipping ports today were 5,766 bales, and this for this week, 4,766 bales, against 3,019 the same time last week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, have been 12,869 bales, against 16,653 bales same time in 1870.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	17¼	17⅜	17¼	17⅜
Good Ordinary	19⅛	19¼	19⅛	19¼
Low Middling	19⅞	20	19⅞	20⅛
Middling	20⅝	21	21¼	21⅜
Good Middling	21⅝	22	22	22⅛

The quotations are based on Cotton running in quality but more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has attracted less attention, and under rather more liberal offerings has been quoted easier, and difficult to place, without yielding more in price than the leading holders seemed willing to concede. Sales have been reported since our last of 11,300 bbls., all told, including very inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $5 25@$5 35; inferior to very good Extra State, $5@$5 35; very good to fancy at $5 25@$5 45; poor to very good shipping Extra at $5 90@$6 90; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $5@$6 25 ₱ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl	$4 25@$5 00
Sour Flour	4 40@ 5 15
Superfine State and Western	5 25@ 5 85
Extra State	5 60@ 6 85
Extra City, shipping brands	5 60@ 6 85
Extra Genesee	5 80@ 6 65
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 00@ 6 85
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 40@ 8 85
Extra Western, shipping brands	5 60@ 6 85
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 35@ 8 65
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 25@ 9 75

Southern Flour has been in less request at somewhat easier prices, with sales since our last of 850 bbls., at $5 60@$6 for poor to good, and $6 35@$9 75 for very choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour has been in fair demand at $4 10@$5 15 ₱ bbl.; sales, 400 bbls. Cornmeal continues in fair demand at $3 90@$4 85 for Kiln Dried and Yellow Western, $4 05@$4 75 for Jersey, and $4 10 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, 620 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less active and quoted less firm, spring having yielded about 2c. a bushel, on more liberal offerings, particularly of samples grading below strictly prime, which latter was exceptionally sc

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPT. 12, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
NARCISSE. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. Boucicault, Messrs. Thorne, Rytugg, Miss Henrietta Osborne, and Miss Edith Challis.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st. near Broadway.
DIVORCE. Leading characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lennoyne, Davidge, Lewis, Miss Fanny Davenport, Miss Fanny Morant, and Miss Clara Morris.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
14th-st., Near Broadway.
BURLESQUE, PANTOMIME and COMEDY. Principal parts by Mr. F. Rogers, Miss Belle Howitt and Miss Lizzie Willmore, Miss Benfanti and Miss Annie Adams.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE PRINCESS OF TREBIZONDE. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson, Miss Camille Dubois and Mr. Harry Beckett.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
THE PET OF THE PETTICOATS and FAMILY JARS. Leading characters by Miss Lotta and Mr. Paneman.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, Near Houston-st.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. (Pantomime.) Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. L. Fox, G. H. Fox, and the Martos and Kiralfy troupes.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
FRITZ, OUR COUNTRYMAN. Leading characters by Mr. Joseph K. Emmet and Miss Rose Evans.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

STEINWAY HALL.
14th-st., Near 4th-av.
GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT. By the Vienna Lady Orchestra.

BEWOOME & ARLINGTON'S MINSTRELS.
28th-st., corner Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY, FARCES AND COMICALITIES.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE,
20th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY, FARCES, DANCING AND FUN.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., corner 59th-st.
SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT. By Theodore Thomas' Orchestra.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.
31st-av., corner 63d-st.
EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART, SCIENCE, AND MECHANICS. Open day and evening.

PARIS PAVILION CIRCUS.
Fellows, Near Hoyt, Brooklyn.
ATHLETIC AND EQUESTRIAN FEATS. Dan Rice, Manager.

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The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum.....3
Two copies, one year.....5
Ten copies, one year.....35
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....2
Five copies, one year.....8
Ten copies, one year.....15
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.
Twenty copies, one year.....25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.
Fifty copies, one year.....50
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.
Two European Editions, per annum, postage extra.....8

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Advertisements on eighth page, 30 cents per line each insertion.

City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 50 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ The five cent edition of the DAILY TIMES, containing advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 84 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also No. 1,241 Broadway, as same rates as are observed at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

☞ *We beg to state that we shall shortly publish, in a cheap pamphlet form, in English and German, the proofs we have submitted during the past few weeks of the City frauds. The warrants copied from the Controller's books, checked and revised by the official accounts sent in to the Board of Supervisors by Mayor Hall, together with the particulars of the "armories swindle," and the numerous other frauds committed under the "Rule of Four," will be arranged in a perspicuous and handy form. A totally new introduction to these reports will be written, and explanations given which will bring the history down to the present time. This pamphlet will have a very large circulation all over the Union—over 150,000 copies are already ordered. We can print only two pages of short advertisements in this pamphlet, and it will be necessary to send in notice early of any applications for this space. We are also ready to receive orders for the pamphlet.*

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The evacuation by the German troops of the four departments contiguous to Paris will be completed on the 13th inst. Negotiations have commenced in relation to the evacuation of the whole of France.

Queen VICTORIA has recovered from her attack of indisposition.

The military manœuvres at Aldershot are progressing favorably. Gen. JOHN G. BARNARD and Major SUMNER, of the United States Army, are in attendance as representatives of the American Government.

The Reading Grammar School was opened today, the Lord Chancellor officiating at the ceremony.

MEHEMED PASHA, Minister in the Cabinet of the Sultan, is dead.

King AMADEUS has recovered from a slight indisposition.

The strike in Newcastle, England, has virtually ended. Half of the usual number of workmen have recommenced work.

M. THIERS gave a dinner yesterday to the Italian Ambassador. A large number of the representatives of foreign nations attended.

President THIERS has proposed to the Legislature that they take a recess until the 1st of November.

NAPOLEON arrived at Torquay yesterday, and was enthusiastically received.

GENERAL.

The Coroner's jury in the case of the steamer R. R. Lee, which exploded her boiler near Fayetteville, N. C., find that the United States Inspector was guilty of a great neglect of duty in giving a certificate without examining the boiler.

The chief of the surveying party of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad in Arizona, reports to have found an excellent route through that Territory.

The boiler in CURTIS' hat factory, in Newburyport, exploded yesterday, killing six men outright. Several others were wounded. The building was damaged to the extent of $5,000. A Coroner's jury has been called to investigate the matter.

The election returns in California are proving more and more favorable to the Republican Party. It is now thought that the Republican candidate for State Harbor Commissioner is elected.

The discussion in the Brazilian Legislature on the Emancipation bill has ended, but the measure is not likely to go into force this session on account of the decided opposition to its passage.

It is now stated on the authority of Hon. ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT, Democratic member of Congress from the Fourth District of this City, that the debt of New-York is not less than $200,000,000. The assessed value of the real estate of the City and County of New-York for the year 1871, is $760,902,950, and that of personal property is $305,947,522, the total being $1,076,849,472. The debt of this City is, therefore, more than 18½ per cent. of the assessed valuation of its property, and 26 per cent. of the assessed valuation of the real estate which is the only part that can be counted on to pay the debt. Of this enormous burden, more than $163,000,000 or over four-fifths have been added since Jan. 1, 1869, under the administration of the Ring.

As we supposed, the little scheme of the Democrats to carry Maine by stratagem has miscarried. The result is directly contrary to their wish or design. The State not only goes squarely Republican, but will, according to the returns received up to the time of writing, give a majority larger than last year, when a Congressional election was pending. Mr. KIMBALL, the Democratic candidate, is a very popular man, but his associations were too much for him. The people are sick of Democracy. Whether against the new departure, as in Kentucky, or for it, as in California; whether led by a charper, as in California, or by a gentleman, as in Maine, the people are getting more and more weary of it, and the Republican vote, in spite of every effort to check it, is steadily growing, and will grow till it gains its full stature in the great election of next year.

Monstrous Robbery.

It is astonishing what unlooked for misfortunes happen in this world. We need not remind our readers that we have published a series of warrants which prove that immense sums were paid out by our respected rulers to INGERSOLL, GARVEY, KEYSER, and two or three other firms, for furniture supplied and work done to the new Court-house and other County buildings. A Committee of Citizens was appointed to inquire into these and other expenditures, and, very naturally, the members wanted to see the vouchers and other specifications or details of the transactions in question. These vouchers were to have been handed over to the Committee this morning. All was then to have been cleared up. Controller CONNOLLY and the Mayor were to have proved their innocence. The cruel charges which have been brought against them were to have been refuted. It was to have been shown that INGERSOLL really did supply furniture worth $5,663,648 53; that ANDREW J. GARVEY fairly earned $3,870,464 06 by plastering; that KEYSER did plumbing-work to the value of $1,361,817 76; that carpets were supplied by the respectable, but unknown, Mr. J. A. SMITH to the tune of $365,781 24. The Controller had the proofs of all this in his possession, and today they were to have been triumphantly submitted. On Saturday night Mr. CONNOLLY and Mr. HALL slept the sleep of innocence, knowing well that in the course of a few hours every stain on their characters would be wiped away.

But on Sunday they found that fate had another blow in reserve for them. Between 6 and 8 o'clock in the evening—they can fix the time to a nicety—some malignant wretch broke into the Controller's office, walked straight up to the wooden closets in which the priceless papers were deposited, having probably consulted with some seer as to their whereabouts, and—incredible to relate—walked off with thirteen bundles of them. The Controller has never been able to afford to buy safes in which to keep his valuable papers, J. MCBRIDE DAVIDSON having received only $404,247 73 for safes supplied during one year. This miserable sum did not allow of a safe being placed in the County Bureau. As the Mayor says, the City and County expenditures have been "economical to penury" (*sic*)—that accounts for the City debt being now two hundred million dollars. If the people will not allow their rulers enough money to furnish their offices properly, they must expect to lose valuable documents.

When HALL and CONNOLLY heard that these vouchers had been stolen they were almost heart-broken. They were not prepared for so strange a loss. The Controller's books and accounts are generally guarded by a score of janitors, and by an endless number of clerks. Perhaps Mr. CONNOLLY does not keep quite so many persons in his office as the New-York *Herald*, which employs sixty thousand reporters—that, we believe, was the number it stated the other day—but he thought he had enough to watch safely over his papers. Imagine, then, his grief and consternation when he found that they had been stolen from under his very nose. We should have thought that everybody would have sympathised with him. But instead of that, people burst into a loud laugh when the story got wind, and went about asking each other with a broad grin, "Have you heard of this robbery in the Controller's office?" Even the City Hall officials, instead of showing any proper feeling, went about saying, in the slang of the hour, that it was "too thin." Are their hearts made of stone?

We entreat Controller CONNOLLY and Mayor HALL to endure this visitation with fortitude. Although the vouchers are gone, INGERSOLL can surely produce his books, showing when and to whom he supplied his five millions' worth of furniture. It cannot be that a man in his large way of business has not kept books. But it is said that he has left the country—a particularly unfortunate coincidence, seeing that the vouchers of his transactions were so soon to be made away with. Even at the worst, however, HALL and CONNOLLY are better off than they were before. The vouchers would have supplied undeniable proofs of their guilt—in the absence of these the *Herald*, the *World*, and the other Ring papers can keep up a perpetual ding-dong about the "great robbery," under cover of which the brace of injured innocents may escape. CONNOLLY boasts that he can "face it out." Of course he can. A man who could do what he has done is not easily cowed. He can stand the abstraction of these papers if the people can. And HALL and CONNOLLY still retain unshaken faith in the gullibility of the dear public. They believe that this affair, from beginning to end, is a nine-days' wonder which will all blow over. Presently the "Citizens' Committee" will want to be poking its nose into the City accounts. They will ask for vouchers. Then there will be another secret *auto da fé*, another mysterious robbery, and the Controller and the Mayor will stand with their hands on their hearts, and tears pouring down their cheeks, assuring the public that they know nothing about it. The people will say, "Never mind; you are the victims of circumstances; we forgive you, and once more put our purses in your hands." The *Herald* will set its fifteen editorial writers (only one-fourth "Europeans") to prove that Mayor HALL is the most honest and incorruptible official that ever adorned any Government, ancient or modern. And so the little comedy will go on—*unless* the Four chief performers should perchance have miscalculated the extent and elasticity of the public patience. In that case there might be a sudden end to all their lies and trickery, and the real thieves—the only thieves, the thieves without conscience or mercy—may be swept away in a great and terrible storm of indignation. We shall see what will happen.

The People vs. The Plunderers.

Judge BARNARD's injunction, restraining our Municipal robbers from squandering any more of the people's money and running the City still further into debt, came up for a hearing yesterday, when the Ring appeared, each by separate counsel, with O'GORMAN for the lot, and inundated the Court-room with a flood of exculpatory affidavits, which, from present appearances, will take two or three days to read. In these affidavits, cunningly drawn by shrewd lawyers, an attempt is made to befog the main question at issue, and to cover up, by a mass of legal verbiage and repeated references to chapter this and chapter that of the law of this or that year, the few plain facts which the injunction called upon them to answer.

They were simply required by Judge BARNARD's injunction to obey the laws of their own creation. They procured the passage of what is known as the Two per Cent. Tax Levy through the Legislature, under the pretense of economy, with the distinct understanding on the part of the tax-payers of this City, and so expressed in the act itself, that this tax of two per cent. was to cover all the expenses of the City and County Government. They now turn round and tell the people, in substance if not in words, that the Two per Cent. act was a fraud, and that it is nonsense to talk about carrying on the City Government with the paltry sum of twenty-three millions annually, raised by a two per cent. tax. Mr. FOLEY's complaint, on which the injunction was granted, quotes the provisions of the Two per Cent. act, and then goes on to show wherein it has been violated; that whereas the act requires them to confine the expenses of the Government to twenty-three millions, they have already issued bonds to the extent of thirty millions during the first six months of the year; that whereas the act requires them to pay the interest on the debt, and the portion of the principal falling due this year, out of the twenty-three millions, they have, in distinct violation of the law, issued consolidated bonds for the payment of this principal and interest, which bonds are to be added to the permanent debt of the City.

And how do they attempt to answer these charges? By admitting, as before stated, that the Two per Cent. act, for which, when it was pending before the Legislature, they got the indorsement of such men as PETER COOPER, was a fraud and a sham, and was intended to be so from the start. CONNOLLY, in his affidavit, talks about a "fair construction" of the law, and refers to other acts and parts of acts by which, "as he is advised," he had a right to violate its plain intent and meaning, and evade its entire scope and purpose. It may be that among the mass of fraudulent legislation that the Ring engineered through the last Legislature, or forged in the clerk's office, they may have so jumbled the laws that one act shall contradict or override another, and a third shall annul them both; but we trust that Judge BARNARD will give the laws such a construction as will accord with the plain intention of the Legislature, and not with the secret designs of the Ring.

With regard to the *Transcript*, the New-York Printing Company, the Stationery Company, and the *Leader*, to which they were enjoined from making any further payments, we have affidavits from the Ring officials denying any connection, whether of ownership or otherwise, with each and all of these jobbing concerns. This was to be expected, and the affidavits can pass for what they are worth; but those conversant with the facts will believe there has been "some tall swearing" around the City Hall, in this connection, since Friday last. Judge BARNARD will do well to examine a few witnesses orally on this subject. A little cross-questioning might develop the precise time when Ring proprietorship in these business firms ceased. The "Boss" hasn't had time to make his affidavit yet, except through his tool and dummy, CORNELIUS CORSON. Large bodies move slowly. Indeed, if we may believe his counsel, the "Boss" hasn't exactly ascertained yet what Mr. FOLEY's complaint is all about. He has heard something about an injunction, but the idea of his being enjoined from doing anything he pleases, even to killing a proprietor of the TIMES, passes his comprehension. As for our frisky and versatile Mayor, he favors the Court with two affidavits, both amounting to about the same thing, except that he calls one an "affidavit on motion," and the other an "answer of co-defendant, A. OAKEY HALL." He denies everything that inculpates A. OAKEY HALL, and pronounces it "scandalous." He also enters into a labored defense of all his Ring associates, and reiterates the substance of his editorials in the *Leader* for the last six weeks, which he informs the world were written without pay or reward, and solely "as a diversion from business."

One thing occurred during the reading of these windy affidavits that was pertinent to the issue and important to the public. Judge BARNARD asked that a statement of the debt of the City and County be furnished him, as it stood on the day he granted the injunction. If the Judge succeeds in getting a statement which shall be full, clear and intelligible, he will do what the people have not been able to do for the last three years. We hope Judge BARNARD will require the Controller to include in the statement the outstanding unpaid claims against the City, which he has hitherto carefully concealed. When these are furnished, the people will probably find that the actual debt of the City, as Mr. ROOSEVELT intimates in last week's *Citizen*, is nearer two hundred than one hundred millions.

Clerical Honor.

The Episcopal Church in this country has been distinguished in former years by a sober steadfastness and calm conservatism. Whatever were the differences of opinion as to doctrine or discipline among its members, those differences rarely, if ever, reached a point at which it was necessary to invoke ecclesiastical discipline. Indeed, such was the placidity of that communion that, notwithstanding some heart-burnings between High-church and Low-church, it was regarded by the more zealous denominations as being quite as conducive to moral drowsiness as (according to envious enemies) the cushions of its church pews, and the sermons of its clergy, were to sound bodily slumber. But during the last ten or fifteen years the Episcopalians have changed all that. Some of them have gone so far in what is called Ritualism that it would puzzle an unsophisticated brother to tell whether he was in one of their churches, or in one under the patronage of the Scarlet Woman of Babylon; while, on the other hand, some have taken upon themselves to omit such parts of the Liturgy and to disobey such of the canons, as did not meet their approval. The result, of course, is confusion and conflicting interests, if not conflicting authority; and to outsiders an unhealable schism seems impending.

With the merits of the theological or even the ecclesiastical points of these disputes, we have nothing to do. Whether an Episcopal clergyman shall preach in a Presbyterian pulpit, or the rector of one parish shall officiate within the invisible bounds of another—whether children are regenerated in baptism and so forth—it is not for us even to discuss. But there is one point common to these disturbances on which we and all our readers are interested: It is whether men may violate the laws, and defy the discipline of a constituted body to which they have promised submission, and then, with honor, claim membership of that body and the enjoyment of its privileges. This point is well illustrated by the different courses taken by two presbyters of this Church, one in Chicago, the other in New-York. Rev. Mr. CHENEY, of Christ Church, in Chicago, has, in the course of ecclesiastical discipline, been deposed from the ministry of the Episcopal Church by a competent Court. Yet he has insisted upon officiating as usual in his church, and, being sustained by its wardens and vestrymen, he has utterly disregarded not only the sentence of the Court, but the monitions of the Bishop (WHITEHOUSE) of that diocese. On Sunday of this week, Bishop WHITEHOUSE visited Christ Church to administer confirmation. He was met in the vestry-room by the deposed presbyter in full canonicals, who held out his hand and saluted his bishop. The prelate's reply was, "I cannot recognize you in that dress," and learning from the wardens that he would be obliged to submit to the presence of Mr. CHENEY within the chancel, as a presbyter and as the rector of the parish, during the administration of the sacred rite, he read a protest, and, "yielding to force," retired.

In New-York a very different course was pursued on the same day by a clergyman of the same communion. Rev. Mr. GALLAGHER, of Emanuel Church, having become dissatisfied with certain parts of its Liturgy, and certain traits of its discipline, instead of assuming to administer his office as he pleased, and to do so notwithstanding the sentence of an ecclesiastical court, and the warnings of the Bishop of the diocese, addressed a letter to that prelate, asking a dissolution of his connection with the Church, and setting forth, in a perfectly respectful, yet bold and manly style, the reasons for his request. Mr. GALLAGHER will hereafter use the new Liturgy known as the Union Service Prayer Book, to the interesting differences between which, and the old Liturgy we may direct attention hereafter. But aside from all question as to the ecclesiastical points at issue in these and like cases, can there be a doubt as to which of the courses taken, that in Chicago or that in New-York, was correct? Strip these clergymen of their canonicals, and turn them into a secular association, or a club of gentlemen, and ask which of them pursued the right, the honorable course? Was it the man who, having assumed certain duties and responsibilities, and promised conformity to certain discipline, refused either to discharge the duties or to submit to the discipline? or he who, finding that he could not conscientiously continue to perform the office he had assumed, resigned that office respectfully and decidedly into the hands of his superior? To this question there seems to be but one answer consistent with common sense and justice; and it is because we see common sense and justice openly set at naught by those who would thereby seem to seek for themselves the crown of religious martyrdom, that we notice this matter. The Cheneys of the Church should be taught that they may preach and pray as they please, when they please, and where they please; but that if they profess to belong to any corporate body or voluntary association, ecclesiastical or other, they must conform to its rules and its discipline, or else resign their membership, cease their functions, and give up their privileges. So honest laymen do, and must it be the flock that teaches the shepherd?

Aid and Comfort for Tammany.

The Twenty-second-street Committee have, at the instance of their venerable Chairman, resolved that they will accept and abide by the action of the approaching State Convention upon the question of organization in this City. If the Convention which meets on the 27th of this month, upholds the action of the State Committee, the Twenty-second-street organization is formally pledged to dissolve. And yet, on the same evening on which they gave this pledge, they ordered elections to be held for delegates to the several local Conventions. These Conventions the Committee call to meet on the 13th, 14th, and 19th of September, before the State Convention has acted, and the Tammany Republican organization proceeded last night to elect delegates to them. What is the object of, or excuse for, this? It looks very much as if their promise to abide by the action of the State Convention was not intended to be kept, or if kept, that a legacy of confusion was to be left behind. Their Chairman, in his inaugural address last January, told them that under no circumstances should he oppose the action of the State Committee if it should order a reorganization, and yet his Committee is today opposing the action of the State Committee, and anticipating that of the State Convention in a manner directly subserving the ends of Tammany. It is by this kind of work that the members of that Committee who are on the Tammany pay-roll earn their salaries.

Suppressing an Inventor.

It might be supposed that a society existing for the express purpose of encouraging scientific progress would give speedy examination, if not active support, to inventions of importance, highly recommended, and promising to be of signal economic utility. From accounts that have lately reached us, it would appear that this is precisely what the British Association does not do, and that the retrogression rather than the advancement of science is what that well-known body chiefly aims at. A brief statement of the grounds that seem to warrant these singular presumptions ought fairly to accompany them.

Mr. H. HIGHTON is an electrician of celebrity, who, for years, has been industriously experimenting in his favorite science. It is understood that he now puts forth certain lofty claims. He considers, in a word, that his discoveries are among the most important that have been made since the time of VOLTA. Having, as he deems, perfected his improvements, or at least having gone so far as to be able to demonstrate their value, Mr. HIGHTON naturally desired to make them public, and to reap what might be the appropriate rewards. Being a member of the British Association, it occurred to him that a very good initiatory proceeding would be to read a paper on the subject before that society. He therefore wrote in due form to the Secretary, announcing his wish so to do. The official promptly answered that there would be no difficulty in arranging the matter. It soon appeared, however, that there would be a great deal of difficulty, and, in short, that Mr. HIGHTON would never be listened to at all. His papers were first forwarded to what is known as the "Physical Section." The "Physical Section" took the easiest and simplest course which it is possible on the receipt of any kind of documents to adopt. After waiting some time, the inventor wrote to the Secretaries of the Section inquiring whether his papers had been received. No difficulty was found in omitting to take the least notice of this communication, and finally Mr. HIGHTON wrote a letter of "strong remonstrance" to the Chairman of the Section, Prof. TAIT. That gentleman replied and appointed an interview. On this being held, it appeared that every thing had been done "regularly," but that the, "whole Committee" of the Section—as distinguished from their Chairman, who took no part in the discussion—had come to an adverse decision.

A peculiar significance attaches to this from the fact that Prof. TAIT and Mr. HIGHTON had a rather sharp scientific controversy some time ago, and that the latter gentleman has expressed with some force and emphasis his convictions touching the untenability, not to say the absurdity, of his opponent's views. It appears that the Professor advocates the act of hypotheses terminating in what is known as "the dissipation of energy," which means, among other fine things, that in time all motion whatever, whether of the planetary system, the winds, tides or streams, must absolutely cease, and all things pass into silence and complete extinction. Mr. HIGHTON strongly disapproves of this uncomfortable notion, and holds it to be unsustained by valid evidence. Hence, he complains, he is set down as a "scientific heretic," and hence his electrical discoveries could not be made known to the world through the proceedings of the British Association. His efforts to get his paper a hearing before the Chemical Section—although, to this end, he offered to give up the reading of another paper of less moment which he was already engaged to deliver before this department—were equally unsuccessful, and Mr. HIGHTON retired from the field.

The question of the probable weight, or value, of the inventions may naturally be raised. It throws light on this point to say that an American gentleman of large means and much knowledge of electrical subjects had already offered to introduce the inventions into the United States entirely at his own cost and risk, and to secure Mr. HIGHTON all attainable rights by suitable bonds. To this it may be added that the English Post-office is now actually using two batteries constructed on the new principle, and that the Prussian Government has signified its readiness to make trial of the same. The claim is that these batteries double or treble the power of ordinary ones, and do their work at nominal cost from the use of what are commonly waste materials. Such discoveries are, of course, important to the whole civilized world, and it certainly looks anything but creditable that a body like the British Association should refuse, to allow even a paper to be read before it on the subject. Mr. HIGHTON had better bring his discoveries over here. He will at least receive a fair hearing.

MINOR TOPICS.

Some time ago we published the following letter, apparently written by Mr. W. B. ASTOR:

56 PINE-STREET, July 22.

Editors of the Times:

You are wrong in naming me as one of the Controller's Committee. It was my son, JOHN JACOB ASTOR. Please print this note in correction, and oblige. Yours, respectfully,

WM. B. ASTOR.

After this we heard a rumor that Mr. W. B. ASTOR denied being the writer of this letter, and we accordingly placed the manuscript in the hands of one of Mr. ASTOR's friends. By this gentleman it was shown to Mr. ASTOR, and the latter now writes to us as follows:

NO. 63 FRENCH-STREET, Sept. 8, 1871.

To the Editors of the New-York Times:

GENTLEMEN: The following notice, published in your paper in July last, has just been shown me. [Mr. ASTOR here quotes the above letter.] I beg to state that the above is a forgery, and will feel obliged by your giving this statement the same publicity as given to the note purporting to have been written by me.

Respectfully yours, WM. B. ASTOR.

We can only say that the forgery in question is the closest we have ever seen, and that even now, with the actual writing of Mr. ASTOR before us, and the fictitious letter, it is difficult to see any difference between the two. Moreover, Mr. ASTOR's friend writes to us to say: "Mr. ASTOR is not at all surprised that the letter looked genuine to you when he saw it." We have preserved the copies of the true and false letters.

Controller CONNOLLY having had his vouchers stolen, the same thief may be induced to try and steal "Slippery Dick's" reports. In case this is done, and to prevent any inconvenience to that honest official, we reproduce a summary of the amounts he has confessed to paying from the County Treasury within the last thirty-one months:

Ingersoll & Co.	$6,044,758 70
A. J. Garvey	4,564,599 72
Keyser & Co.	1,521,817 76
J. McB. Davidson	404,247 73
G. H. Jenckes	69,778 15
J. W. Smith	69,778 15
J. O'Brien	7,000 00
A. W. Lockwood	23,317 00
C. Lockwood	13,078 16
Ward & Stanton	24,500 16
Miscellaneous	423,661 07
Printing, stationery and advertising for 1869-70	2,541,888 26
Total	$12,469,424 97

The regular Republican General Committee last evening ordered primary meetings to be held on the evening of the 18th of September—next Monday—for the election of delegates to the State Convention which meets on the 27th. Unlike the Tammany Republican Committee, it did not call any Conventions for local nominations, deeming it more proper to await the action of the State Convention as to which General Committee may authoritatively call the local Conventions.

It is a fact which the City authorities would do well to note, that the most definite suggestion of summary means of ridding the community of them has come from the slow-moving Germans. "That economical people," as Mr. ROOSEVELT said the other evening, "will not submit to have their houses mortgaged by the issue of municipal bonds, in order to give to corrupt men wealth and luxury." In harmony with which sentiment the *Volksblatt*, a paper published in German in Cincinnati, remarks: "This movement inaugurated at Cooper Institute is the first universal attack by storm upon the Tammany stronghold. TWEED, HALL and CONNOLLY already feel the scaffold shake beneath their feet, and this time see, to their great astonishment, that the people can no longer be trifled with. Between these party tyrants and the tax-paying people the battle is for life and death: either these harpies and wholesale thieves must be cast down, or the citizens of New-York must be plunged into a financial abyss. It should not surprise us, therefore, if determined men in New-York, in their just indignation at this enormous plundering of the Tammanyites, should speak openly of a Vigilance Committee as a means of making short work with these political marauders."

Toward the close of Mr. A. OAKEY HALL's reply to the complaint before Judge BARNARD occurs this characteristic sentence:

"And this defendant further avers that for causes not now pertinent to state, as he is advised by counsel, a necessity for large expenditures of money for improvements, has been by the extraordinary developments of the prosperity of the City of New-York and care for its future, thrown upon the comprehension of one year, and impossible to be made as gradual as expenditures for improvements have been made in the past history of this City."

Mr. HALL need not have signed a document containing this sentence. Any notary public familiar with the Mayor's verbosity and confused ideas would have certified that it was his. The maxim he quoted the other day to an interviewer that "the lawyer who argues his own case has a fool for a client," seems to apply to a lawyer who draws his own papers.

One of those mysterious accidents that seem providential occurred during the siege of Strasbourg, and its details have just been made public. At the time the bombardment was at its height, a shell tore through one of the beautiful painted windows, flew across the nave of the Cathedral, and, smashing in the organ pipes lodged in the organ itself. Had it burst, the destruction not only of the organ, but of a great part of the Cathedral must instantly have ensued. Strange to say—for these German messengers rarely failed to fulfill their errand—the shell remained embedded in the heart of the instrument without exploding. The missile has now been extracted, and is to be seen on the floor below, mounted on a marble pedestal which bears an inscription describing the date and occasion of the occurrence.

A remarkable instance of rapid traveling is reported, which, while a few years ago it would have seemed incredible, will no doubt in a few years more be surpassed. On the afternoon of Aug. 1, a gentleman left San Francisco by the Pacific Railroad, and arrived in London before the expiration of seventeen days from the time of his departure. He reached New-York just in time to get on board a steamer bound to Liverpool, the steamer made a very quick passage, and the traveler left her promptly for an express train in the same hour that she arrived in the Mersey. If the improvements in steam-engines accomplish what is expected by some experts, the transit between San Francisco and London will be effected by 1880 pretty regularly within fifteen days.

BINGHAMTON EXCITED.

The Susquehanna Valley Home—Extraordinary Cruelty Toward the Children—An Investigation Ordered by the Citizens—Painful Facts Elicited.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Monday, Sept. 11, 1871.

Great excitement is being manifested here in consequence of charges touching the general management of the Susquehanna Valley Home, an institution for the city for orphan and friendless children. On Monday last a lady named Mrs. [illegible] discovered a little boy about nine years of age near her residence in Oak-street, walking along, dragging after him a large block of wood, which was riveted to his neck, and fastened to a chain about four feet long. She recognized him as FREDERICK HARMAN, a child belonging to the Home, and a member of the Sabbath-school class of that institution, of which she is the teacher. Upon questioning him, he said that he had worn the block in that manner for four or five weeks, and not having been in his class for that time, his statement was evidently true. He said he had escaped from the Home on Sunday, and had slept in a barn. Mrs. HOGUES immediately took him with her, and reported his story to the officers of the city, and the boy was taken in charge by them. As soon as the news of the outrage became known in the city, the wildest excitement prevailed, and hundreds flocked to the jail, where the boy had been placed, to see the evidence of brutality practised at the Home. The block that was fastened to the boy's neck was of oak, and weighed sixteen pounds. It was necessary to file off the iron collar before he could be released. The hook of his neck was worn raw by the hard metal. A public demand was made for investigation into the affair, and the Board of Managers appointed a committee of leading citizens, who are now making a secret investigation. What the result of their deliberations will be is not yet known. Mr. J. P. HOYNS, one of the Committee, having made a public statement virtually sustaining the outrage upon the boy, has been compelled to resign from the Committee. Hoyns that he believes the HARMAN boy is a very bad boy, and that no corporal punishment is forbidden in the institution, mild means of punishment have failed to produce any effect upon him; and he thinks that he could not himself have thought of any means of restraint so effectual as this log-punishment, introduced by Rev. Mr. VAN ETTA, Superintendent of the Home. This statement has caused a general cry of indignation about the ears of Mr. HOYNS.

The Susquehanna Valley Home was established a few years ago, and up to the management of Mr. VAN ETTA, as Superintendent, has indeed been a home to many friendless and outcast children. The Home is supported by liberal grants from the state, by donations from private sources, and by appropriations from various counties. VAN ETTA was installed as Superintendent about two years ago. He is, I believe, a Massachusetts man, and he is absent in Boston now, but expected here to-night. As an interview with several women who have worked at the Home during his administration, and who have children there, I have been furnished with statements almost too horrible to believe, in regard to VAN ETTA's treatment of the children in his charge. A Mrs. PARKS had two children at the Home, and a few months since learned, indirectly—as children are not allowed to see their parents alone, and then only once a month—that her children were treated very harshly. She made application to have them returned to her care. This was several times refused, but she finally succeeded in obtaining possession of her little girl, aged six years. The other child, a boy nine years old, remained at the Home. On the Fourth of July last Mrs. PARKS stole him from a procession of the children of the Home and took him to her house, where he has since remained. He said he had been punished for trifling things by being stripped entirely naked and then having cold water dashed over him for a long time in a dark cellar. He related several instances of cruelty to other children.

Mrs. BUCKMAN, a widow, supporting herself by washing, has now two children at the Home. She herself worked there a few weeks under VAN ETTA, and makes the following statements as to what she knows to be facts in regard to affairs at that institution: Before VAN ETTA took charge, she says, the children were treated very kindly, and the place was indeed a home. When he came things were all changed. He introduced most extraordinary modes of punishment, all of them brutal in the extreme. She has seen little boys and girls taken and stripped of all their clothing, placed in the cellar, and then showered with water cold from the well for several minutes at a time until the little things were almost dead. VAN ETTA has, for the slightest offenses, ordered the shoes and stockings off of children in the Winter, and forced them to walk in the snow for an hour at a time. He inflicted this horrible treatment upon a boy who had just recovered from a severe illness. Mrs. BUCKMAN has seen a little boy forced to hold a heavy chair upon his head a long time, and all for trivial offenses. She says VAN ETTA's theory is that the children at the Home being paupers they must be treated as such, and not be permitted to think that they are as good as children who do not live by charity. The building has been so cold in the Winter that several children have had their toes frozen, and the fare is not sufficient in quantity. VAN ETTA's course has been brutal from the beginning, and slight punishments, such as boxing and knocking the children about for nothing at all, was looked upon as a matter of course. This woman has tried several times to obtain her children, but has always been refused—the President of the Institution, even, not giving his consent, after hearing her statements.

It is believed by many here that the Board of Management have been aware of the condition of things at the Home, and the feeling against them is very bitter. It is also thought that the investigation is being secretly made at the request of the Board, and that it is trying to obtain a whitewashed report. The people are determined to sift the matter to the bottom, and if the Committee fails, in their opinion, to do its duty, the matter will be taken in hand by them and the whole truth obtained. Beside the regular Board of Management, there is an Assistant Board composed of ladies. This Board has also appointed a committee of ten ladies to investigate the mode of discipline at the Home, the diet allowed the inmates, and to make a thorough search of the institution from cellar to dormitory.

VAN ETTA is expected home to-night. Many think that he will not return. If he does return he will be at once arrested by order of the city authorities.

A Noble Act.

Several merchants of South-street have called the attention of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to the humanity shown by a dock laborer, named JOHN HUSSEY. HUSSEY already wears a gold medal for saving twelve persons from drowning within the past few years. The medal was given him by the merchants of South-street. On Saturday last he plunged into the East River, off Pier No. 47, and fastened some ropes round the body of a drowning horse, and thereby saved the animal's life. Among the merchants who subscribed for the medal were Messrs. MULLER & CONOUR and Messrs. GRACE, of South-street, who witnessed the brave act of HUSSEY on Saturday last.

POLITICAL.

Complete Success of the Republicans in Maine.

Handsome Majorities for Perham in Every County.

Great Rejoicing All Over the State at the Victory.

Perham's Majority Estimated at Over Six Thousand.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 11.—Portland, the home of the Democratic candidate for Governor, CHARLES P. KIMBALL, gives a handsome Republican majority in spite of all efforts of the Democracy to carry it. The vote of this city stands 4,139, PERHAM, Republican; 3,193, KIMBALL, Democrat; 1,914, scattering; 70; Republican majority, 876. Small scattering, which are probably Republican, 276 majority. The vote here last year was 3,908—Republican, 2,139; Democrat and scattering, 61,747; Republican majority, 412. The vote here is larger than last year. The entire number of polls in the city is 6,000. The five Representatives to the Legislature from this city are Republican. The Republican column is unbroken. The Democratic brag of carrying Portland has exploded; Maine has achieved another glorious Republican victory, in spite of great exertions of the Democracy of the State, aided by Tammany. The latest returns (1836 P. M.) 137 towns and cities give PERHAM 39,597, and KIMBALL 33,455; net gain for PERHAM, 1,726. Republicans gains largely in Penobscot, Androscoggin, Oxford, and make some gains in Franklin, Oxford and Lincoln. The Democrats make small gains in Knox, Waldo, Cumberland, and Washington Counties. The Republicans have probably carried Lincoln County at "a gain," losing Washington County. The Republicans lose one Senator in York County. Cumberland County will probably have in the House six Representatives twelve Republicans and eight Democrats.

Col. FREDERICK ROBIE, acting Chairman of the Republican State Committee, who estimated the Republican majority at 5,000, concludes that it now exceeds that figure, and may reach 10,000, provided the gains continue in the same ratio. The Legislature will probably be about the same as last year. The House was then 118 Republicans and 33 Democrats. The Republicans gain three Representatives in Portland, three in Lewiston, three in Bangor, but lose a few in the back towns on account of local dissensions.

Maine sends greeting to California, and encouragement to the West and Massachusetts.

Great Republican Gains—Returns from Towns and Counties—Perham Elected by a Handsome Majority.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 11.—Portland gives Perham, Republican, 2,174; Kimball, Democrat, 1,966; scattering, 12; Republican majority, 271, against 411 majority last year. Kimball Belongs in Portland, and is very popular.

Eight o'clock.—Nine towns give Perham 5,445; Kimball, 5,059; Republican majority, 386. Last year the same towns gave Perham 5,004, and Roberts 4,598; Democratic majority, 304. This includes Bangor, where the Republican gain is very large, the Democratic candidate last year being resident there. Lewiston gives Perham 1,206, Kimball, 823. Last year the Democrats had 70 majority. Auburn casts 906 votes for Perham, 801 for Kimball. Last year the Republican majority was 109. Republican Representatives are elected in both places.

LAWRENCE, 6½ P. M.—Androscoggin County goes Republican by about 1,200 majority, against 400 last year.

Hampden—Perham, 281; Kimball, 276. Republic gain, 5.

Orono—Perham, 209; Kimball, 125. Republican gain, 46.

Bucksport—Perham, 294; Kimball, 222. Republican gain, 8.

Winterport—Perham, 315; Kimball, 156. Republican gain, 65.

Camden—Perham, 350; Kimball, 414. Republican loss, 71.

Rockland—Perham, 830; Kimball, 691. Republican loss, 208.

Bristol—Perham, 139; Kimball, 226. Republican loss, 46.

Paris—Perham, 620; Kimball, 320. Republican gain, 66.

Norway—Perham, 365; Kimball, 197. Republican loss, 28.

Belfast—Perham, 446; Kimball, 405. Republican loss, 16.

Poland—Perham, 218; Kimball, 172. Republican gain, 67.

Windham—Perham, 330; Kimball, 137. Republican gain, 69.

Kittery, Perham, 310; Kimball, 200. Republican loss, 101.

Freeport, Perham, 246; Kimball, 183. Republican gain, 30.

Windham, Perham, 260; Kimball, 180. Republican loss, 20.

Biddeford, Perham, —; Kimball, 226 majority. Republican loss, 40.

Scarboro, Perham, 88; Kimball, 201. Republican loss, 59.

Gorham, Perham, 375; Kimball, 263. Republican loss, 44.

Portland, Perham, 2,193; Kimball, 1,914; scattering, 18. Republican loss, 127.

Falmouth, Perham, 164; Kimball, 172; scattering, 1. Republican loss, 9.

Ellsworth, Perham, 484; Kimball, 436. Republican loss, 2.

Bangor, Perham, 1,436; Kimball, 1,119. Republican gain, 203.

Cape Elizabeth, Perham, 263; Kimball, 223. Republican loss, 50.

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 11.—The Republicans held an immense meeting this evening to rejoice over their victory in the State, and especially their remarkable triumph in this city. Granite Hall, the largest in the city, was packed, and the reception of Speaker BLAINE was especially enthusiastic. When he took the stand to speak a few words of thanks and congratulations, the cheers were deafening and prolonged.

The Republican majority in this city is nearly three times as great as it ever was before on so full a vote.

BANGOR, Me., Sept. 11.—Only about a two-thirds vote was polled here today, the election being remarkably quiet. Gov. PERHAM had 1,466, against 1,119 for KIMBALL; Republican gain, 297. The Republicans elect representatives and county officers by about the same majority as the Governor's. Democratic representatives were chosen last year.

Eighteenth Ward German-American Citizens' Club.

The Eighteenth Ward German-American Citizens' Club, formed a few months since to agitate for a reform in the management of our Municipal affairs and to insure a thorough investigation of the corruption prevailing in the public departments, gave, last night, a dancing soiree at its head-quarters at Reich's Hall, No. 225 Avenue A. The affair, which was well patronized, was organized to create a fund in the furtherance of the objects of the Club. The following is the platform of the organization: To effect an agitation having for its object the election of able and honest men to public offices; to abolish all offices, the incumbents of which have nothing else to do but to preserve a corrupt party machinery; to impress each member with the duty of keeping a constant watch on men in office, and reporting their delinquencies.

The expenses of the organization are to be defrayed by its members, and no candidate is to be taxed for such purpose. It is made the duty of each member to take an active part in the campaign and induce his fellow-citizens to do the same.

THE TAMMANY REPUBLICANS.

Who They Are and What Offices They Hold.

The *Tribune* "utterly denies" our statement that "no less than fifty of" the "one hundred and fifty-nine members of" the Twenty-second-street Committee "are today holding offices under Tammany, from which (with three exceptions) they can be instantaneously removed, or are receiving for themselves or their immediate relatives the drippings of Tammany." It demands their names. Since the publication of our former lists we have received a mass of information which we have been engaged in investigating. We have satisfied ourselves that as to some names we were misinformed, while as to others we are still in doubt. We have not completed our examination, but as the *Tribune* seems anxious for the names, we publish our list below, omitting the doubtful names. No name is included which we have not good reason to believe should be there. Where any one has heretofore denied our statement we have either omitted his name, or if we have included it, have, while giving him the benefit of his denial, stated our reasons for still including his name in our list.

It is right to say that in ascertaining who are delegates to the General Committee and officers of the Associations, we have taken the list published by the *Tribune* at the beginning of the year, and have corrected it by the official statement published by the General Committee, making such changes as have to our knowledge since occurred. If the list is not now correct in that respect it is because since we called attention to the subject some persons may have been changed. As to the precise positions held under Tammany it is very difficult to get information. Certain persons go to Police Head-quarters every month to get their pay. Upon what pay-roll they are borne our rulers do not permit us to know positively. It may be that under the combined influence of our exposures and of the recent injunction some of the persons named have ceased to hold places. We therefore ask that if any of them are disposed to favor us with a denial they will make it in broad terms, to the effect that they do not now, and have not since January, held any position under any department or office of the City or State Government, or received any emolument for work done or work not done, from either, and further, that they have not been interested in contracts under either City or State, and have not received money from or through TWEED, SWEENY, CONNOLLY, HALL or SMITH. The essence of our charge is that these men and others derive some pecuniary benefit from the Democratic Party, and therefore are exposed to the suspicion of being influenced by self-interest. Our knowledge of the Controller's pay-rolls suggests to us to add that no denial had better be made unless it is strictly true.

If an attempt is made to meet our exposure by the statement that though these men hold the positions named, they do not hold them at the will of Tammany Hall, we ask that the particular men and offices be named as to whom our allegations in this respect are denied. We assert that every person in every subordinate department of the City Government, except the immediate members of the Police force, can be removed at the pleasure of Tammany Hall, while the Police and Fire Commissioners can be suspended by OAKEY HALL. The only men on our list who cannot be removed are HENRY SMITH and JAMES GALWAY, and they can be suspended.

The list below contains the names of fifty-seven delegates, fifty of whom are named positively, and seven with explanations. It also contains the names of thirteen Presidents of associations, eleven Vice-Presidents, ten Secretaries and four Treasurers.

Perhaps the Republican Party of the State proposes to be represented in the City of New-York by an organization represented by such men. We do not, however, believe that any reference to the past record of any man or paper, to his position in 1856 or 1866, is going to hoodwink the Republicans of the State. The question is, Are any men who aspire to be leaders in the Republican Party now under the influence of Tammany, receiving its money and affiliating with its leaders? Is any organization claiming to be Republican composed of such men, though it may set up honest men, of undoubted fidelity to the party as its figure-heads?

First Assembly District.—President, Henry Smith, Police Commissioner, denounced by *Tribune*, May 20, 1870, as the ally of Tammany, and by same paper, April, 1870, as "working in the interest" and "earning the wages" of Tammany. Vice-President, William Buckley, Court officer. Treasurer, Joseph Coster, Health Board. Secretary, John E. McCarty, Charities and Correction. Delegates—Henry Smith, Police Commissioner, and "spy" and "ally" of Tammany; Amos Storkey, Health Board, and auctioneer to Police Department. James Lee, delegate, denies verbally that he "holds any office or draws any money from City Government." We feel sure there is a quibble somewhere. He is, and always has been, the devoted henchman of Police Commissioner Smith, and resigned a position in the Custom-house for that reason. Andrew W. Lezrott, Vice-President and Delegate, is said to hold a place, but we hope it is not true. The names of fifty-three members of the Association who were holding places under Tammany were furnished to the State Committee last Fall.

Second Assembly District.—President, Mark Lonergan, Health Board. Avowed he had to vote so as to get and keep a place. Denounced by *Tribune* within a year. Vice-President, Patrick Golden, Charities and Correction. Delegate Gilbert Lowe, Charities and Correction. The *Tribune* of October last published a detailed statement, which was never contradicted, showing how Lonergan and Lowe, above named, tried to induce a Mr. Stewart to enter into a bargain with Tammany, and for that purpose repeatedly tried to persuade him to have an interview with Henry Smith.

Third Assembly District.—Secretary, James C. White, Public Works. The President, Thomas Mulligan, denies that he ever "performed any labor or received any pay therefor from any person or persons, either directly or indirectly connected with any of the City or County Departments." We feel sure Mr. Mulligan gets pay from Tammany in some way. Phil. Herrlish and Louis Herrlish, prominent members of the Association, are City Marshal and Police Clerk respectively. On the other hand, both of the Vice-Presidents belong to the new Republican organization.

Fourth Assembly District.—Delegates, Geo. McGrann, Public Works. James McLoren, President and Delegate, says: "I never held any position under Tammany." Nevertheless, unless we are greatly misinformed he is Tester of Oils or something of that character under the Fire-Marshal, who is appointed by Tammany.

Fifth Assembly District.—President, William C. Hanna, Superintendent of Jefferson Market Court-house, $6,000 a year; Secretary, William T. Nash, brother at Health Board. Delegates—Edward Laurences, Charities and Correction; Samuel Nash, Health Board; John M. Myers, father-in-law to Hanna, the President; Andrew Bleakley, his son Clerk of Civil Court. Thomas W. Lowe is also believed to have a place.

Sixth Assembly District.—President, James McCarten, has lived for three years past in Kings County. Secretary, Charles H. Spencer, Department of Docks. Hugh Nesbitt, a delegate, denies that he holds any office whatever. If he don't get Tammany's pay, he don't get what he earns.

Seventh Assembly District.—Vice-President, Joseph Forbes, Health Board.

Eighth Assembly District.—Secretary, William Allen, Clerk to Engineer Fire Department. Delegates—David Miller, Deputy Tax Commissioner and member of Americus Club; Benj. L. Shaffer, elected School Officer on Tammany ticket; William Allen, Clerk to Engineer Fire Department.

Ninth Assembly District.—President, Wm. H. Merrill, Jr., Controller's Office. Delegates—J. Solis Ritterband, Counsel to Tax Commissioners, $10,000 a year; John M. Costa, Court Clerk; Wm. E. Noble, Public Works; James Galway, Fire Commissioner; J. E. McNary, Police Headquarters. Executive Committee—Humphrey Ayres, Public Works; Robert Beattie, John Fulton, Gilbert G. Orr, Oscar Shay, Jacob Van Orden, Nathan E. Whitehead, Fire Department.

Tenth Assembly District.—President, Martin B. Brown, printer and stationer to Tax Commissioners; between June 6, 1869, and May 31, 1871, received as such $23,307 23. Described by *Tribune* as "in Tammany interest." Vice-President, Henry Hauser, Bell Ringer Fire Department; Recording Secretary, Wm. H. Burrill, Public Works; Corresponding Secretary, Charles J. Jewell, Police Delegates—Stephen H. Knapp, carpenter to Tammany. Described by *Tribune* as "in Tammany interest." Eli Taylor, Public Works; Harvey H. Woods, appointed School Inspector by Oakey Hall.

Eleventh Assembly District.—Secretary, Eugene Sollirat, Police telegrapher, appointed last Fall in consideration of his vote in General Committee, at a time when, by his own public admission, he had never touched an instrument; Treasurer, John S. Gilmore, Tax Office. Delegates—Benjamin F. Manierre, Police Commissioner, recently changed, and Dr. Freleigh, Police Surgeon, elected in his place; James L. Hastie, printer to Health Board—its reports show he has a fat place—said, also, to share in salary of Counsel to Tax Commissioner; Cummings H. Tucker, Superintendent of new Court-house during its entire construction till recently; received as such $24,427 24 in a single year. James Britt, Police Head-quarters.

Twelfth Assembly District.—President, John Duke, contractor under Board of Education; claims he gets contracts as lowest bidder. Delegates—James McCarthy, Health Board; Victor Heinberger, City Marshal; John Gay, contractor under Tammany; Wm. Burns, Chairman of Executive Committee, veterinary surgeon to Fire Department; salary received from $2,500 to $4,500 for services to Tammany, especially to County Clerk Loew. Executive Committee—Wm. Mitchell, Fire Department; Thomas Judge, Fire Department; Alexander Williams, Sergeant of Police; Wm. Campbell, Department of Deeds.

Thirteenth Assembly District.—President, Geo. M. Mitchell, school-teacher; promised promotion. Vice-President, C. Goleman, Health Board. Delegates—Geo. H. McKay, Board of Works; James Cowie is said to have a place; "Bob" Murray is said to be an officer of the Association, but his name does not appear on published list. As to him see *Tribune* of October, 1870.

Fourteenth Assembly District.—President, Benjamin A. Gicquel, engineer Fire Department; Vice-President, Benjamin Merritt, Health Board. Delegates—Fred. C. Wagner, deputy Tax Commissioner; Benjamin A. Gicquel, engineer Fire Department.

Fifteenth Assembly District.—Delegates—Edmund C. Lees, Police Telegrapher; Wm. Neeley, Court Clerk; James T. Cowenhoven, Charities and Correction; Isaac J. Oliver, son a Court Clerk—probably has a place or patronage himself; Joseph B. Pollock, President and Delegate, is said to have a place; Geo. W. Da Cunha and Leonard W. Johnson, said to have fat contracts under Tammany.

Sixteenth Assembly District.—President, Wm. Atkinson, Police Head-quarters; Vice-President, Edward Dubois, Board of Health—his vote in General Committee bought by it; Treasurer, Henry Beeny, Health Board; Wm. E. Jones, delegate, also had one till recently, if he has not now.

Seventeenth Assembly District.—Vice-President, S. Waterman, Police Surgeon; Treasurer, E. L. Bullock, Health Board; Delegates, Charles Wilmot, Police Head-quarters—has a son under Tammany; Benjamin Firth, brother promoted to be Sergeant of Police; Morris Ellinger, corporation advertising—said by *Tribune* to have been nominated for Congress last year under Tammany influence; Alfred Lancaster, son and son-in-law under Tammany; T. Merchant, Secretary of Executive Committee, Public Works; Ira A. Allen, Chairman of Executive Committee, supplies lumber to new Court-house; had bill $43,009 57 paid Jan. 14, 1871—would buy at retail 1,850,000 feet spruce timber, or enough for three Court-houses, even if iron beams were not in; W. M. Frese, member of Executive Committee, bell ringer.

Eighteenth Assembly District.—President, Geo. H. Van Cleft, City Surveyor, also Public Works; Vice-President, George F. Coachman, Health Board. Delegate and Secretary General Committee, George F. Coachman, Health Board; Rufus F. Andrews, Tammany receiver and referee, denounced by *Tribune*; George H. Van Cleft, City Surveyor; James Ingram, Health Board, received $6,000 in one tax levy; Inspector, George C. Ellison, Public Works. Thomas B. Asten, Assessor, $10,000 a year, and W. T. Black, Surveyor to Tax Commissioners, $7,500 a year, are members of the Association, but we are not certain that they are officers, as our list is incomplete.

Nineteenth Assembly District.—Delegate, Jotham Wilson, Charities and Correction.

Twentieth Assembly District.—President, John W. Oliver, Court Clerk; Vice-President, Joseph Swineston, Charities and Correction; Secretary, James P. Walker, Court officer; Treasurer, J. Lewis, Board of Health; Delegates, George B. Van Brunt, Court Clerk and member of Americus Club; George A. Lambrecht, Police Head-quarters; Simon Hasleton, Deputy Tax Commissioner; J. E. Flogler, Charities and Correction; Executive Committee—Jno. J. Farrell, Attorney to Unsafe Building Department, denounced by *Tribune*, August, 1871; J. S. Fisher, Foreman Fire Department; J. Hassel, Police; M. C. Hallenbeck, Police Clerk; H. C. Perley, Department of Docks; F. B. Snowdon, Police; E. B. Gurner, Charities and Correction; F. A. Thomas, Police Surgeon; S. J. Lewis, Charities and Correction.

Twenty-first Assembly District.—President, Wm. H. De Camp, Clerk to Fire Marshal; Vice-President, Elbert Robertson, Inspector of Oils, Fire Department; Secretary, John Norton, Book-keeper to Health Board. Delegates—Robert C. Brown, Contractor for Pipes with Tammany; Frank Raymond, Public Works; A. Brown, Jr., Health Board.

In the Twenty-first District the following persons, among other members of the Association, hold places under Tammany, as we are informed:

Henry J. Armstrong, George Armstrong, Robert C. Brown, Abrahan. Brown, Jr., George W. Barrett, Wm. Banhem, Jr., Charles H. Cooper, John Cooper, Charles L. Chapin, Hiram Dilks, Morris De Camp, Wm. H. De Camp, D. R. De Forest, Joshua B. Devoe, J. B. Farrington, Michael Fell, David Gell, John H. Hink, William Healey, Wm. T. Mawley, Wm. Milner, John Norton, John B. Odell, R. L. Phillips, Robert Postill, Frank Raymond, C. H. Riley, Walter L. Thompson, J. O. Totten, Peter Felter, Jr.

Of 295 names on this roll, as published early in 1870, 165 have joined the new Republican Association, 113 are Democrats, and 30 hold places under Tammany.

Senator Norton Welcomed Home—Tammany Defended.

The "Thunderbolt Association," a newly-organized Democratic Club in the Fifth Senatorial District, met last night to present an engrossed address, in the usual complimentary strain, to Senator NORTON, upon the occasion of his return from abroad. Hon. E. B. SCHNABBEL, the principal orator of the evening, in his speech defended Tammany Hall, and berated the meeting of citizens at the Cooper Union. NORTON, he said, introduced the new departure into Democracy before WALLADMEDAM even dreamed of it. His speech otherwise was a denunciation of the Republican Party, and was of a character well-calculated to inflame the minds of the rough-looking assemblage of about two hundred persons in the rear hall of the drinking-saloon, No. 71 Eighth-avenue. Hon. Wm. G. BERGAN spoke next. Senator NORTON was not present to receive the address.

THE TAMMANY REPUBLICANS.

Primary Meetings Last Evening—Delegates Chosen to the State, County, Senatorial and Assembly Conventions.

In accordance with the call of the Tammany Republican General Committee, primary elections were held last evening in the various Assembly districts, and delegates elected to the State, County, Senatorial and Assembly Conventions.

The following is a list of the delegates elected:

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

State Convention.—Delegates, Andrew W. Leggat, Moses H. Grennell; Alternates, James Lee, Samuel N. Le Comte. County Convention.—Amos Stookey, James Jones, John P. Fraser, David L. Rohrus, William Buckley. Senatorial Convention.—Wm. H. Bailey, Fred. H. Schenck, John S. Richmond, Michael V. Donoghue, John Updyoke.

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

State Convention.—Delegates, Gen. Frederick T. Locke, Michael Hayes; Alternates, Dennis C. Sullivan, John White. County Convention.—Gilbert Lowe, Patrick Golden, Dennis McLaughlin. Senatorial Convention.—Daniel Moore, Peter Flanigan, John Heaney.

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

State Convention.—Delegates, John Fitch, Thomas Mulligan; Alternates, Charles Bathman, A. P. DeVournay. County Convention—James C. White, Philip E. Herrlich, Edward A. Ball. Senatorial Convention.—Eugene Rielly, Thomas Fitzhile, George Gilbert.

FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

State Convention—Delegates, James McLaren, Wm. H. McKinney. Alternates, Henry Bauaher, Thomas Brown. County Convention—Daniel Morrison, Joseph White, Henry Bember, James H. Boyle, Michael Quinn. Senatorial Convention—Samuel T. McKinney, Edward Carroll, Joseph P. Jardine, Thomas Donalds, James Van Ranst.

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

State Convention—Delegates, Andrew Bleakley, Sr., Thomas W. Love, David Walker. Alternates, Samuel Nash, Edward Lawrence, John Saylor. County Convention—Dr. A. E. Mountfort, Richard Holloway, Ferdinand Frey, Cor. Denton, John A. Dongan, William T. Nash, Henry Crump, Charles Lindemann. Senatorial Convention—William C. Hanna, H. B. Matthews, James P. Bell, John H. Jacobus, Thomas Polhamus, James Lee, John M. Myers, John A. Ruffner.

SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

State Convention—Delegates, Hugh Nesbitt James M. McCartin. Alternates, Henry S. Jennings, Francis Snyder. County Convention.—John H. Dusenberry, Nathaniel Verhoff, Wm. Sophers, Abram Kennedy, Robert Carson, Chas. E. Spencer. Senatorial Convention.—Charles Patrick, John Connor, August F. Benker, Geo. W. Gaylor, Frank Freeland, James S. Stoddard.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

State Convention—Delegates, Lloyd Aspinwall, Horatio N. Twombly, Thomas E. Stewart. Alternates, William C. Hepburn, Joseph W. Howe, Chas. T. Polhamus. County Convention—William F. Richardson, Nelson H. Turpin, J. Wilson Green, Thomas L. Thornell, Wm. Q. Riddle, Julien T. Davies, Henry Frank, John S. Ellison, Salem T. Russell, Edward A. Vanderspool. Senatorial Convention—T. Hertford Archbard, Fryer, Brainard, William Stevenson, William Campbell, Aaron L. Northrup, Edward Ward, John Riley, Edward L. Smith, John Barron, Gerardus P. Hitman.

EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

State Convention—Delegates, Benj. F. Mudsett, Robt. W. De Grushe, Amasa Higgins. Alternates, Wm. Wetteran, Joseph Banot, Wm. C. Dewey. County Convention—Robert Roddy, George Donaldson, Benjamin F. De Grushe, Dr. S. V. Pilgrim, Alfred Booth, Frederick Davis, Christian Ohm, F. C. Mergenthiler, George W. Spencer, Henry Eckert. Senatorial Convention—David Miller, Wm. Stevens, Valentine Schmidt, Garrett Van Nostrand, Wm. H. Patterson, Wm. H. Hatherly, John C. Vanbrust, Nicholas Jones, Lewis Hoffman, Samuel Field.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

State Convention Delegates—Sinclair Tousey, Jacob D. Ackerman, George B. Lanton, Jacob B. Riley. Alternates, William Alfred Gedney, D. A. Anderson, Elwood B. Mingay, Franklin B. Miller. County Convention—J. Solis Ritterband, Wm. H. Merrill, Jr., Thos. H. Coppens, Jr., A. D. Cooper, Lewis C. Harper, Wm. C. Carpenter, Henry Kirsten, Wm. E. Noble, Floyd Kane, Sandford L. McCombs, Hiram Burdett, Samuel S. Palmer, A. S. Cholwell. Senatorial Convention—John M. Costa, And. J. Coutling, Edgar Sharp, A. S. Rosenbaum, James Clancy, Chas. G. Carpenter, Geo. E. Keyser, Chas. J. Ross, James E. McVeany, Richd. M. James, Joseph R. Sherwood, James H. Townsend, Jr.

TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

State Convention—Delegates, Col. Benjamin A. Willis, Wm. T. Aanman, Stephen H. Knapp. Alternates, Washington Van Wyck, Oscar S. Hoag, John Germon. County Convention—Washington Van Wyck, Oscar S. Holley, Thos. L. Van Tassell, Hayward B. Swighner, Peter Mundorff, Edward M. Thomas, Stephen Ossmann, Peter Boole. Senatorial Convention—Stephen H. Knapp, Henry S. Wallace, Wm. H. Burrell, Thos. Bour, Wm. Fisher, Isaac Carstang, George Brown, Wm. Little.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

State Convention—Delegates, Horace Greeley, Marshall O. Roberts, Daniel D. Conover. Alternates, John V. Gridley, W. H. Mountfort, Seymour B. Jones. County Convention—John Bissett, Freeman J. Fithian, James L. Hastie, John T. Conover, James Britt, Martin Freleigh, Edward Madden, Samuel C. Read, Theron R. Butler, A. M. Coffin, Wm. P. Adams, Samuel Wilson. Senatorial Convention—John Bennett, Sol. Bandman, John S. Gilmore, Henry R. Chapman, W. Peterkin, Henry Tompkins, Alex. Murray, S. Conant Foster, James Larkin, Henry Cornell, Henry Clem, Harvey Green.

TWELFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

State Convention—Delegates, Dr. Samuel Cregar, John Duke; Alternates, Hamilton Wade, Henry Schumacher. County Convention, Thomas Hays, Paul Smitzler, William Campbell, Peter Rafferty, Joseph Hazell, Aaron Hoexter. Sixth Senatorial Convention—John Guy, Henry Carroll, Francis McShane, Daniel McCarthy, Leopold Gerdo, James How.

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

State Convention—Delegates, Henry Snell, G. H. Mackay, James M. Cowe. Alternates, Chas. C. Backus, Jas. M. Edgar, James Condie, County Convention—J. W. Hoxsenamp, W. J. Geary, Wm. Jackson, Isaac Dayton, Samuel J. Clark, John B. Purdy, R. H. Roberts, W. H. Reed, John T. Philips, Joseph Burns. Senatorial Convention—M. Comstock, James Boiles, Stephen M. Fisk, J. H. McNeil, W. A. Harris, Chas. A. Clark, Thos. D. Spear, John N. Koste, Herman Stall, J. C. Springsteed.

FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

State Convention—Delegates, John Cochrane, John K. Porter. Alternates, Iverson W. Knapp, Conrad F. Schurz. County Convention—F. C. Wagner, John J. Schlaeffer, Peter Cooke, Benj. Merritt, Benjamin A. Gicquel, Benjamin Merritt, Patrick C. Casey, J. Walton Smith, Dr. John J. Kearney.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

State Convention—Delegates, George W. De Cunha, Lemuel Bangs, Matthew Wilson. Alternates, D. C. B. Dudley, John Brewer, Austin A. Fuller. County Convention—John Goller, J. T. Couenhoven, Wm. Neely, Ralph P. Barzer, Alonzo S. Evans, Leonard W. Johnson, Geo. Harrington, John Duncenbury. Senatorial Convention—Jos. B. Pollock, Isaac J. Oliver, E. C. Lee, Dugald Stewart, James H. Finch, E. J. Ryder, Andrew Tracy, Angus McDonald.

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

State Convention—Delegates, Whitelaw Reid, John Falconer, Cephas Brainerd. Alternates, James Black, Charles P. Kirkland, Joseph Seligman. Senatorial Convention—William Atkinson, Henry Beeny, Henry Wilson, Jesse Fonda, Thomas Murray, Simon Cummings, Oliver E. Hooker, Edward Dubois. County Convention—Ephraim H. Senny, William E. Jones, William L. Raymond, Alexander Clineh, Philip Frankenheimer, Otto Ahlstrom, Richard M. Lush, William Wheeler.

SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

State Convention—Delegates, Geo. F. Bradford, Theo. Ellinger, Ira O. Miller. Alternates, W. F. Graff, Chas. W. Mack, A. H. Underhill. County Convention—R. S. Dobbie, Ad. Lancaster, Benj. Firth, Ignatius Wasserman, A. E. Bullock, Chas. Wilmot, Robt. Campbell, Nathaniel Smith, John Waterman, Wm. Duncanson. Senatorial Convention—Ira A. Allen, Alex. McDonald, E. L. Bullock, J. W. Hanna, Robt. Hamilton, Robt. Miller, J. V. Hont, Chas. Atkinson, Joseph Frank, John Hubbers.

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

State Convention—Delegates, Rufus F. Andrews, George H. Van Cleft, Gen. Alfred Pleasonton. Alternates, Josiah W. Thompson, Joseph Dixon, Wm. Desmond. County Convention—Roger H. Lyon, John A. Stanbery, Thos. Patterson, John W. Bacon, James Ingram, W. H. Kerby, Jr., George H. Van Cleft, James A. McCarthy. Senatorial Convention.—George F. Coachman, Thomas F. Rightmire, Samuel Constin, Joseph Dixon, Rufus F. Andrews, Wm. C. Cooper, Charles H. Van Cleft, Matthew C. Hallenbeck.

NINETEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

State Convention—Delegates, Henry M. Williams, E. L. Fancher. Alternates, Mallineux Bell, Jotham Wilson. Senatorial Convention—John C. Graff, Mathew Cullen, Richard Wilson. County Convention—Jotham Wilson, Henry M. Williams, Henry A. Gilbertson.

TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

State Convention—Delegates, William A. Dooley, Weeks W. Culver, John Schneider. Alternates, J. D. Rogers, Henry F. Cushing, John Leach. County Convention—Agustus L. Brown, John H. Morris, John Davis, Russell Sage, Andreas Willman, Allen F. Heath, Isaac H. Hollins, Michael J. Farrell, Cody Anfinger. Senatorial Convention—John W. Oliver, Simon Hasleton, Joseph Swenarton, Ira M. Clapp, Joseph Southworth, John E. Flagler, Henry Bleakley, C. H. Simons, E. D. Maxwell.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

State Convention—Delegates, Gen. Geo. W. Palmer, Asher Barnett, Wm. H. Draper. Alternates, Joseph S. Dewey, Gurnsey Sackett, Wm. B. Aston. County Convention—Dr. A. E. Brookaway, Addison Smith, James M. Boyd, Amos C. Bell, Dr. Ira B. Read, James Muir, Anthony Allaire, M. W. Wells, Dr. E. H. Gregory, A. J. Miner. Senatorial District—Wm. Prophet, Wm. H. Bates, Geo. Defendorf, Henry S. McDowell, H. J. Moore, B. F. Thompson, Leroy S. Dewey, Walter Farrington, John Ditts, Geo. E. Stuart.

James O'Brien Seventh Senatorial Association.

A meeting of the Seventh Senatorial Association was held last evening at Constitution Hall, corner of Twenty-second-street and Third-avenue. The meeting was a very large and very enthusiastic one; over four hundred were present. JOHN CAMPBELL presided. This body, which was previously known as the Thomas Feely Association, last night changed its name to that of the James O'Brien Seventh Senatorial Association. Mr. J. O'DONOVAN ROSSA was present, and spoke briefly. He strongly recommended Irishmen who valued their country's welfare to act unanimously and decisively in the forthcoming campaign, and not suffer themselves to be led astray by a clique of designing politicians.

The principal speaker of the evening was Mr. THOMAS FEELY. He said there never was a time in the history of this country when the working man was so much degraded as at present. The affairs of the City of New-York were in the hands of four or five men, who were Kings and monarchs, in fact more tyrannous and extortionate in their way than either. Tammany Hall would not care if Irishmen left the City and the world altogether, provided they could forward their own ends. He allowed every man to have his preference for a party. Certain men in the community wouldn't believe any thing about Tammany Hall, but this was a mistake. The four men who controlled the City affairs had nothing to recommend them to the people. They, in fact, sought to degrade every person; so subject to their ambition every law human and divine. They had accumulated millions of money and turned it to their own selfish purposes. JAMES O'BRIEN was a well-tried man. He protected the sick and weak and was the poor man's friend. He (the speaker) had no fault to find with the Democracy, but when its leaders betrayed it they were unworthy of further recognition. The present City rulers tried to centralize the power in their own hands. The control of the City should not be in the hands of two or three robbers. He did not believe in monopolies. The Constitution never contemplated such. None of the audience present should support a candidate who was too selfish to be the friend of the hard working man. They should not suffer themselves to be the tools of such villians as at present betrayed them. Matters were now so manipulated that the people could not elect a Mayor, a Controller or an Alderman. Here the speaker went on at considerable length to review the character and doings of TWEED, HALL, CONNOLLY and SWEENY, remarking at the same time that in allowing the Association to be called after Mr. JAMES O'BRIEN, he had sacrificed a position. He would do more, however—he would undergo any sacrifice to propagate so worthy a cause as they had on hand at present. He wanted to see honesty triumphant, and fraud crushed out of the City forever. The names of SWEENY, TWEED, HALL and CONNOLLY, were received with hisses and loud and prolonged shouts of disapprobation, while the name of Mr. JAMES O'BRIEN was loudly applauded whenever mentioned.

Capt. FOLEY and others followed in the same strain, and the resolutions were unanimously adopted, indorsing Mr. O'BRIEN as their candidate for State Senator.

Meeting of the Republican Central Committee.

A regular meeting of the members of the Republican Central Committee was held last evening at Apollo Hall, corner of Twenty-eighth-street and Broadway, Mr. JOHN J. TOWNSEND in the chair.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the Executive Committee:

1st District, W. Kingsley; 2d, Pierre C. Van Wyck; 3d, John J. Foley; 4th, Charles W. Brackett; 5th, A. A. Marks; 6th, Henry A. Smith; 7th, A. J. R. Duganne; 8th, Solon B. Smith; 9th, James W. Pinkney; 10th, Henry H. Haight; 11th, John H. White; 12th, James Duncan; 13th, Charles S. Spencer; 14th, Marshall B. Blake; 15th, John J. Pollock; 16th, William Laimbeer; 17th, John R. Russell; 18th, Chester A. Arthur; 19th, Richard H. Greene; 20th, Walter S. Pinckney; 21st, John A. Eagleson.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Republican Associations of the several Assembly Districts of the City of New-York, be requested to hold meetings on the evening of the 15th inst., for the purpose of completing the lists of enrolling members, and if in any district the use of the permanent place of meeting cannot be procured on that evening, that the meeting be held on the earliest day thereafter, when it can be procured.

The following call for primary elections was adopted:

Pursuant to the call of the State Convention issued by the Republican State Committee on the 22d of August, 1871, all electors who believe in the principles of the Republican party and sustain the present National Administration, and such others as are in favor of equal rights to all, and who are opposed to extravagance and corruption in the administration of public affairs, are invited to unite in the election of delegates to the State Convention from the several Assembly Districts. The Republican Associations of the several Assembly Districts in the City of New-York, are requested to meet at their permanent places of meeting in each Assembly District on Monday, Sept. 18, 1871, at the hour of 7 o'clock P. M., to elect delegates and alternates to the State Convention, to be held at Syracuse, on Wednesday, 27th September inst., at noon, pursuant to the State call. Delegates are apportioned to the several Assembly Districts as follows: Two each from the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Fourteenth, Nineteenth; three each from the Fifth, Seventh, Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, and four from the Ninth. The elections will be held according to the regulations prescribed under the Constitution of the District Associations.

The meeting then adjourned.

A Model Tammany Republican Election—How Fenil Means Succeeded when Fair Means Failed.

The primary election of the Eleventh Assembly District (Tammany) Republican Association, of which MARSHALL O. ROBERTS is President, was held at No. 468 Sixth-avenue, last evening. A large body of Police was present, under the command of Sergt. TAYLOR, ostensibly detailed to keep order, but really to insure the success of the Tammany Republican ticket, the supporters of which were in the majority. There were two tickets run: one headed by HORACE GRE

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The legal sale of a building lot on Fifty-first-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, by JOSEPH MCGUIRE, was not made yesterday, Sept. 11, at the Exchange, as expected, but was postponed indefinitely. No business in fact was transacted, and the day in real estate matters was a quiet one. Today, at the Exchange, A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co. will offer for sale two pieces of Harlem property, and at Whitestone, Long Island, JOHNSON & MILLER will conduct the important auction of suburban lots, referred to at length yesterday, for additional particulars in regard to which reference is made to the advertisement in our business columns. Should the day prove stormy, a postponement of the last-named sale will be rendered necessary, but, otherwise, there is every prospect that the transaction will be attended with the most favorable results.

In the recorded list of transfers for the week ending Monday, Sept. 4, and published in the Real Estate Record of Sept. 9, the following are noted as of the most general interest:

Beekman-place, s. e. corner East 51st-st., lot 20.5 x100; John Rock to Thomas R. Agnew, of Clifton, N. J.....Sept. 2. $20,000

Division-st., s. e. 63.6 ft. w. of Canal-st., plot 18.10 x irregular); Wm. Malcolm to John Bohmer, Sept. 5. 10,000

Mott and Bayard sts., s. w. corner, part 37.2 x ; Mary Ann McNair to Louis and Jacob Jacobs, Sept. 5. 20,000

47th-st., s. (No. 14) 75 ft. e. of Second-ave., lot 20.8 x100.5; Amelia E. Vigouroux to Chas. H. Letang, Aug. 29. 12,000

Lexington-ave., s. e. corner 51st-st., 24.4 ft. s. of 51st-st., lot 24.4x75; James Robb to Margaret J., wife of James Winslow, of Poughkeepsie, Aug. 30. 63,000

51st-st., s. s., 500 ft. w. of 5th-av., lot 25x75.9; John A. Godfrey to Mary De Pyster, Sept. 4. 35,000

61st-st., n. s., 200.1 ft. e. of 3d-av., lot 16.8x100.9; John Rock to Thos. R. Agnew, of Clifton, N. J., Sept. 2. 20,000

42d-st., s. s., 224.4 ft. w. of 8th-av., lot 21.8x100.5; Ambel G. Darwin to Daniel B. Wagner, of Bidds Lake, N. J. Sept. 1. 65,000

47th-st., s. s., 178.9 ft. e. of 7th-av., lot 18.9x100.4, (with furniture;) Sarah L. Tingue to James McCarter, Sept. 1. 30,000

John-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 4th-av., lot 16.6x102, and 26th-st., s. s., 325.10 ft. e. of 4th-av., lot 16.6x 102.5; Anabel G. Darwin to Daniel B. Wagner, of Middle Haddam, Conn. 6,000

53d-st., s. s., 145 ft. w. of Madison-av., lot 26x102.2. Fernando R. Walker to Fannie, wife of Robert H. Clifford, Aug. 30. 40,000

81st-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 4th-av., plot 20x100.11; Albert G. Hogert to John H. Sherwood, Wm. H. Lee, Philip Van Vrakenburgh and Daniel E. Van Valkenburgh, Sept. 1. 30,000

Stanton-st., n. s., 50 ft. e. of Bowery, and Avenue A, w. s., 25 ft. s. of 20th-st., plot 25x 92.10; Adolph Reiser to Linna, wife of Adolph Hayert, Aug. 30. 34,492

Madison-av., s. e. corner 81st-st., plot 76.7x100, and 40th-st., plot 100.5x100.5; Hugh Hastings to Henry J. Reora to Wm. H. Tracy and Francis Higgins, Aug. 31. 30,000

Stanton-st., s

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW,
Calling at LONDONDERRY to land mails and passengers.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route.
"EXPRESS" STEAMERS. "EXTRA" STEAMERS.
Columbia.....Sat. Sept. 16 | Caledonia.....Tues. Sept. 12
Anglia.....Sat. Sept. 23 | Dorian.....Wed. Sept. 20
Assyria.....Sat. Sept. 30 | Assyria.....Wed. Sept. 27
Britannia.....Sat. Oct. 7 | Columbia.....Wed. Oct. 4
And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 50 North River, New-York, at noon.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation, in Antwerp, Glasgow or Derry.
First cabin, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $35; steerage, $28.
Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation, for any amount, on all parts of the Continent.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF HALIFAX.....Thursday, Sept. 14, 8 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Sept. 16, 4 P. M.
CITY OF DUBLIN.....Thursday, Sept. 21, 3 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Sept. 23, 7 A. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold.
First cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
To Paris.....$80 | To Paris.....$35
To Paris.....$90 | To Paris.....$40
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Drafts on the Union Bank of London, payable on demand, for sums wishing to send for their friends from the Old Country, can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $26, currency.
For further information apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
ST. LAURENT.....ISLAND.....Saturday, Sept. 23
VILLE DE PARIS.....SUMMONT.....Saturday, Oct. 7
PEREIRE.....DAURE.....Saturday, Oct. 21
LAFAYETTE.....ROUMAIN.....Saturday, Nov. 4
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin.....$80 | Second Cabin.....$60
Steerage.....$30
The Company do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid the discomfort of a Channel passage, and the extra of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 49 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
Cuba, Wednesday, Sept. 13 | Parthia, Saturday, Sept. 16
Scotia, Wednesday, Sept. 20 | Algeria, Saturday, Sept. 23
China, Wednesday, Sept. 27 | Java, Saturday, Sept. 30
Russia, Wednesday, Oct. 4 | Calabria, Saturday, Oct. 7
Java, Wednesday, Oct. 11 | Batavia, Saturday, Oct. 14
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By Wednesday and Saturday Steamers.
For Boston and Halifax. | By other Wednesday ships.
Cabin.....$120, gold. | Cabin.....$100, gold.
Second cabin.....80, gold. | Second cabin.....70, gold.
Steerage.....40, gold. | Steerage.....40, gold.
Round trips, available in 12 months, $200 gold.
Round trips, available in 6 months, $150, gold.
By steamers carrying Steerage Passengers.
First cabin.....$80, gold. | Steerage.....$30, currency.
Return tickets.....$120, gold. | Return tickets.....$105, gold.
To Londonderry, $10, gold, additional.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Londonderry, Liverpool and all parts on the Continent and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.
Steerage passage tickets, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS FOR STEAM-SHIP CUBA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 2 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
6,000 tons burden—3,000 horse-power each.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
ATLANTIC.....Sept. 9 | 1 P. M.
OCEANIC.....Sept. 23 | 2 P. M.
BALTIC.....Oct. 7 | 11 A. M.
Passengers booked to and from Queenstown, Dublin, Belfast, Glasgow, Liverpool, London, Paris, Hamburg, &c., at moderate rates.
Passengers booked through to all points in the West at lowest rates.
Steerage passage, $30 gold.
Through tickets from Liverpool to New-York, $80 gold.
Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $26, currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN),
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-powered new iron screw steamships from PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY
as follows:
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. PRICE, Sept. 6, at 12 M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. TESSEAU, Sept. 13, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. W. WILLIAMS.....Sept. 20, at 10 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. F. BITE.....Sept. 27, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. W. HUBBARD.....Oct. 4, at 10 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. W. FURNESS, Oct. 11, at 2 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $34, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 47 North River.
ENGLAND, Thursday, Sept. 14, at 2 P. M.
FRANCE, Thursday, Sept. 21, at 1 P. M.
ERIN, LAWSON, Tuesday, Sept. 19, at 9 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $70 and $80, currency; steerage, $26 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $31 currency.
For freight or passage apply at the Company's office, No. 61 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO
CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA; SAN JUAN DEL SUR AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, (foot of Canal-st.) on the 1st and 20th each month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
Sept. 19—Steamer RISING STAR, Capt. H. P. COUSER, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock M., connecting with Kingston steamer at Panama with steamer COLORADO, Capt. ——, touching at Acapulco, Manzanilla and Mazatlan, also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of next day.
Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco, Sept. 20, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and other information, apply at the office of the company on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 5th of every month.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM.....Sept. 5
ICHMACK, Capt. WISE.....Oct. 5
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. K. TINKHAM, Nov. 5
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and touch at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of space or passage, apply to
WM. P. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 2 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA.
THE NEW AND FAVORITE STEAMSHIP MORRO CASTLE, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, will sail for the above port from Pier No. 4 North River, THURSDAY, Sept. 14, at 3 P. M.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. E. ADAMS.....Sept. 28
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICK.....Sept. 28
For freight or passage apply to
A. V. DIMOCK, President,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

SAN DOMINGO LINE.
For Puerto Plata, Samana and Santo Domingo City. The United States mail steamship TYBEE, Capt. DELANY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, THURSDAY, Sept. 14, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
STOFFORD BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 20 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Attention Mail Steamship Company's steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICK, will sail on THURSDAY, Sept. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. V. DIMOCK, President,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CLEOPATRA, Pallina, (Havana only,) Wed., Sept. 13
CITY OF MEXICO, Trowbridge.....Wed., Sept. 20
CLEOPATRA, Pallina, (Havana only,) Wed., Oct. 4
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman.....Saturday, Oct. 14
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 26 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Travelers or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent will find much advantage, both as to the expenses of a journey, should never leave Paris without their letters of credit, as they are invaluable in relieving the traveler from responsibility of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of baggage, &c., thereby affording the best accommodation to the traveler, free from imposition and an infinity of annoyance, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Couriers and steadfast body couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Argot, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
VIA THE FLORIDA PORTS.
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Sept. 12, from Pier No. 19 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 45 and 46 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CUSHMAN, THURSDAY, Sept. —, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, POTT & CO., Agents,
No. 157 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. SOERENSEN, SATURDAY, Sept. 16, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 2 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FARNHAM, SATURDAY, Sept. 16, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 39 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight Route.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
G. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent A. & G. R. R.
No. 328 Broadway. | No. 44 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. JONES, Passport Agent, No. 31 Desbrosses, corner Hudson.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.
Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000.
Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight.
Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.
Empowered to Act as Financial Agent for States, Corporations, and Individuals.
To Act as Agents of Corporations in Issuing Registering, or Countersigning Certificates.
To Act as Trustees of Mortgages of Railroads and Other Corporations.
To Act as Trustees for Married Women, and May Take Charge of and Manage Their Separate Property.
The Company is a Legal Depository for Moneys Paid into Court.
D. R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.,
offer for sale the following desirable securities:
New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds at par and interest.
New-Jersey Midland Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, (guaranteed by the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad,) at 85 and interest.
Montclair Railway First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, (guaranteed by the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad,) at 95 and interest.
St. Louis and South-eastern Railway First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, at 85 and interest.
Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad First Mortgage 8 per cent. Gold Bonds, indorsed by the State of Alabama, at 85 and interest.
Indianapolis and Vincennes Railroad Second Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds, (guaranteed by Pennsylvania Railroad,) at 80 and interest.
Gallatin County, Illinois, 7 per cent. Bonds, (interest payable semi-annually in New-York by State of Illinois, at 92½ and interest.
White County, Illinois, 6 per cent. Bonds, (interest payable semi-annually in New-York by State of Illinois,) at 92½ and interest.
Clark County, Missouri, 8 per cent. Bonds, at 90 and interest.
Clarke County, Missouri, 7 per cent. Bonds, at 82½ and interest.
Jefferson, Texas, 10 per cent. Bonds, (issued for municipal purposes,) at 92½ and interest.

$150,000 NEW-JERSEY INVESTMENT.

VINELAND RAILWAY BONDS.

$10,000 per mile. Seven per Cent., free of tax; interest due April and October. Principal payable 1900. The undersigned offers the unsold balance of the First and only Mortgage Bonds of the Vineland Railway Company, the entire Loan being $750,000.
The Road begins at the terminus of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad, and extends to the Delaware River, in 47½ miles, and traverses the garden of New-Jersey—almost the entire length passing through a rich and cultivated country,—the products of which will be brought to Philadelphia and New-York by this line.
The flourishing towns of Vineland and Bridgeton are on the route.
On the opposite shore of the Delaware River the Smyrna Road is constructing, and will form a part of a through line to Baltimore.
Thirty-seven miles are now operated, and the remaining ten miles will be laid by Sept. 20.
The road-bed is not surpassed in the United States. Traffic constantly increasing.
The investment is secure beyond question. For a short time the price will be 85 and accrued interest.
E. G. MARQUAND,
No. 120 BROADWAY.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,

BANKERS,
No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.
RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, on which INTEREST is allowed at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.
Checks drawn on us are received on deposit by all the City banks.
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, payable on demand.
GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Drew Bills on
MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and ALEXANDERS, CUNLIFFES & CO., No. 80 Lombard-st., London.

OFFICE OF THE GOETZEL SILVER MINING COMPANY OF COLORADO, NEW-YORK, Sept. 11, 1871.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of seven Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, No. 13 Centre-st., in the City of New-York, on Friday, the 29th day of September, 1871, at 12 noon.
MATHIAS GOETZEL, President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 1,402 FOR FIFTEEN shares Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company, in the name of E. W. Suter, Boston. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same. BOWERS & BOGGOCK, No. 36 Broad-st.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS.
Also other safe and desirable securities. For sale by FITCH & ELLIS, Bankers,
No. 11 Pine-st.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE.—Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 49 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

First Mortgage, Convertible, 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds

OF THE
PEORIA & ROCK ISLAND RAILWAY
ON ILLINOIS.

First Mortgage Bonds - - - $1,500,000
Capital Stock - - - - - - - - 2,000,000

This is a COMPLETED Road 91 miles in length, connecting the important Cities of Peoria on the Illinois River, and Rock Island, Moline and Davenport, on the Mississippi. Davenport, on the opposite bank of the river, is connected by a railway bridge. The last rail of this road was laid July 7, 1871, and the line is now open and being operated with a success exceeding all anticipation. In order to place upon the road the large equipment necessary for the business offered, and to construct depots, car and engine-houses, machine-shops, &c., equal to any of the best old roads in this country, as is now required of this, the Company offer, through the undersigned, $1,000,000 convertible first mortgage gold bonds, which cover the entire property of the Company, and is less than $17,000 per mile. PRESENT PRICE, 90, AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY. Principal and interest payable in coin at New-York or London, free of tax.
This road, opened for the immense local as well as through traffic, now offered, will prove one of the most profitable in the West, traversing as it does a section of country unsurpassed in fertility of soil and agricultural resources, already thickly populated and in a high state of cultivation. This is self-evident from the fact that every section of the road passes through cultivated fields and many flourishing towns and villages, with a large city and navigable river at each end. Railroads in the West have been heretofore constructed through unsettled and uncultivated regions of the country, consequently have had but little local traffic to depend upon for several years after construction. But the Peoria and Rock Island Railway is a first class COMPLETED road, with NO PARALLEL or COMPETING LINE, and RUNS THROUGH ONE OF THE RICHEST AGRICULTURAL, MANUFACTURING AND MOST POPULOUS DISTRICTS IN THE WEST. Thus it is certain that the local business is already more than enough to sustain the road, while the through traffic is unlimited, as its connections are numerous, which can be seen by a glance of the map.
This road is a grand central link, to which many of the principal lines centralize and diverge to all parts of the continent.
We invite the attention of investors to this loan. Being familiar with the wealth and resources of the country along the line of this railway and A MEMBER OF OUR FIRM HAVING MADE A CAREFUL EXAMINATION OF THE ROAD AND ITS PROPERTY, WE CAN WITH THE UTMOST CONFIDENCE RECOMMEND THE BONDS AS A PRIME SECURITY, reliable and safe in every particular.
All marketable securities received in exchange at full rates, and bonds delivered to all parts of the country, free of express charges.
Maps, circulars, &c., with full particulars relating to the road, furnished on application by the undersigned, Financial Agents of the Company.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

Montclair Railway

OF
NEW-JERSEY,
(NOW NEARLY COMPLETED.)

7 PER CENT FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS,

INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO.,
MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND THE
MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
No. 25 NASSAU-ST.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, R. Turner } BANKERS, { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.
No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,
(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)
Interest allowed on daily balances. Certificates of Deposit issued available at all business centres.
Collections made with prompt returns. Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission. Advances made on approved securities.
Sight Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on San Francisco.
Desirable investment securities for sale.

BANKING HOUSE OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co
25 Nassau St.
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.
FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Government, Gold, Bonds and other securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that there will be held a meeting of the stockholders of the Atlantic Manufacturing Company of New-York, at the office of said Company, at Nos. 82 and 84 Worth-st., in the City of New-York, on the 20th of September, at 12 o'clock M., to vote upon the question of increasing the capital stock of said Atlantic Manufacturing Company to $250,000, and for the transaction of any other business that may legally come before the meeting.
R. N. WOODWORTH,
JOHN E. PAXON, } Trustees.
S. E. TEMPLE,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 8, 1871.

$600,000.
SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY
7 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Principal due 1st January, 1890, and coupons payable in New-York 1st January and 1st July.
These bonds are secured by mortgage in pursuance of a resolution of the 1st of January, 1866, in which Henry Goardin, H. P. Walker and James M. Calder are named trustees, being the only mortgage lien on the railway and rolling stock of the corporation, and are issued for an equal amount in conversion of sterling bonds amounting to £619,500 sterling, being the equivalent in United States currency to about $2,100,000, and less than $18,000 per mile, the length of railway being 242 miles.
The gross receipts of the Company for 1870 amounted to $1,462,340 58; operating expenses and renewals $616,095 82, showing a profit of $631,244 71, or $126,244 71 in excess of the annual interest of 7 per cent. on $2,100,000 First Mortgage Bonds.
The South Carolina Railway is one of the earliest built railways in the United States; its affairs have ever been managed with care and integrity, and the present condition of the property is that of complete restoration. We recommend to investors as a Mortgage Bonds, with the assurance of their being a first class security.
The above-described bonds are offered for sale by the undersigned at 87½ per cent.
JAMES ROBB, KING & CO.,
No. 66 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, HOUSATONIC AND NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
NO. 177 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1871.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at this office on TUESDAY, Sept. 12, 1871, at 12 M. Action will also be had at such meeting in relation to the acceptance of an act passed by the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut at its May session, 1871, modifying the charter of this Company and its powers and privileges in that State.
S. SEDGEANT, Secretary.

BONDS OF QUINCY CITY, ILLINOIS, for sale by W. E. SCOTT & CO., No. 44 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

$1,000,000

Connecticut Valley Railroad Company

BONDS!

Proposals will be received at the Connecticut River Banking Company, in Hartford, until 3 o'clock P. M. Saturday, Sept. 23, 1871, for the purchase of the whole or any part of

ONE MILLION DOLLARS

Of the First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Non-Taxable Bonds of the Connecticut Valley Railroad Company.

This is the whole issue; the first and only mortgage, and covers the entire property, equipment and franchise of the road.
The railroad has been built with cash subscriptions to the stock.
The Capital Stock is $1,500,000.
The amount paid in is $1,000,000, and the Bonds are issued for the completion and thorough equipment of the road.
These Bonds are payable thirty years from Jan. 1, 1871.
They are registered at the office of the Controller of the State of Connecticut, and are free from all taxes, State, municipal and income.
They in denominations of $1,000 each, with interest coupons attached, payable semi-annually, in January and July at the American Exchange National Bank, New-York, or Connecticut River Banking Company, Hartford, Conn.
They can be registered, if desired, and when registered, the coupons are payable to the order of the registered holder thereof.
The line of road is on the west bank of the Connecticut River, as forty-four miles in length, extending from Hartford to Saybrook on the Sound—touching all the important towns and villages on the route. Steamline passenger trains were running within 4½ hours from the beginning of work on the road, the daily receipts from which are nearly equal to the interest on the Mortgage Bonds.
Two additional passenger trains and also freight trains will be in operation by Oct. 1, 1871, and it is affirmed that the Winter traffic will be large.
A certified check or currency for ten per cent. of the par value of Bonds applied for must be inclosed with each application.
The accrued interest will be added to all accepted proposals, from July 1, 1871, until the final payment, WHICH MAY BE AT THE OPTION OF THE PURCHASER, until and including Oct. 10, 1871.
The sum advanced on proposals declined will be promptly returned.
Proposals may be addressed to
JOHN A. BUTLER,
Connecticut River Banking Company, Hartford, Conn., "Proposals for Bonds of the Connecticut Valley Railroad Company."
The right is reserved to decline all proposals which may be considered undesirable.

FIRST-CLASS CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

PAYING FROM
10 TO 12 PER CENT.,
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY
PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY
IN NEW-YORK.
CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.
CASH VALUATION OF PROPERTY.....$45,719,817
WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS (LIMITED,) ONLY.....892,000
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES
RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.
TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS OF ESTATES, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS SEEKING RELIABLE INVESTMENTS, ARE PURCHASING THESE LOANS.
ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES, FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK AUCTIONEER, DEALER AND BROKER IN MUNICIPAL BONDS,
NO. 6 PINE-ST.
N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1871.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Grand Tower Mining, Manufacturing and Transportation Company, and the election of Directors, will be held in the City of New-York, at the office of the Company, No. 49 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Oct. 3, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon.
JOHN CHILD, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

MONTCLAIR RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 25 Nassau-st.
THE COUPONS AND REGISTERED interest due Sept. 1, 1871, on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid at the office of Messrs. LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, No. 10 Wall-st., on and after that date.
H. B. LOW, Treasurer.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Sept. 1, 1871.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent. on the capital stock thereof, payable on MONDAY, the 16th day of October next, at the office of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., in the City of New-York.
They have also declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent. on the "consolidation certificates" issued by the Company, payable on the same date, at the office of the Union Trust Company, in the City of New-York.
The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 16th day of September inst., and will be reopened on the morning of Wednesday, the 18th day of October next.
E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF HOFFMAN PETROLEUM COMPANY,
NO. 5 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1871.
THE TRUSTEES OF THE HOFFMAN Petroleum Company have this day declared a dividend of Four Cents per share on the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand to stockholders of this date.
AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY will pay their regular Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, on demand, at their office, No. 111 Broadway.
WM. B. FLOWERY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 11, 1871.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK.
STATEMENT.....Sept. 1, 1871.

ASSETS.

1. U. S. Bonds	$1,000 00
2. N. Y. State, City and County Bonds	911,000 00
3. Towns (New-York State) Bonds	200,000 00
4. Bonds and mortgages (value of property mortgaged, $1,960,000)	892,700 50
5. Loaned on call (on U. S. and other bonds)	30,000 00
6. Real Estate	75,000 00
7. Cash	30,000 62
Accrued interest on items above mentioned (4, 5 and 6) estimated	23,000 00
Total assets	$2,161,701 12

LIABILITIES.

Amount due Depositors	$1,784,142 48
Two months' accrued interest, 24,000	4,000 00
Surplus assets over liabilities	373,558 64

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—HARRISON HALL, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is President of the Atlantic Savings Bank of the City of New-York; that the above statement is a full and correct statement of the condition of the said Bank.
HARRISON HALL.
Sworn to before me this 7th day of September, A. D., 1871.
JOB. W. DUGLISS,
Notary Public New-York County.
In addition to the above, we have pleasure in inserting the subjoined certificate of PHILO T. RUGGLES, Esq., as a further confirmation of the entire soundness of the financial condition of the Atlantic Savings Bank:
"In order to dispel any apprehensions on the part of depositors, or others interested, arising from the appointment of myself as examiner of the affairs, &c., of the Atlantic Savings Bank, on the petition of one of its Trustees, I, PHILO T. RUGGLES, do hereby certify that the affairs of said Bank is now not called in question, and that from my examination of the assets and liabilities of the Bank I consider its solvency and soundness as beyond all doubt. PHILO T. RUGGLES,
New-York, Sept. 5, 1871.
PHILO T. RUGGLES.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Lispenard-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
ASSETS, $9,510,236 14.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO., MANUFACTURERS and wholesale and retail dealers in EVERY VARIETY OF FURNITURE for City and country residences.
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ELEGANT CARRIAGE HORSES FOR SALE.—A pair of glossy black, 16 hands high, 7 years old; sound and reliable; nothing finer of their class in the City; just from the country. To be seen at Lamb & Bell's stables, 226th-st., near 4th-av., inquire for coachman, SAM.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST CART or truck horses in the City; he is 6 years old, 16½ hands high, weighs 1,200 lbs., warranted sound and kind in every respect; a trial given. Can be seen at No. 272 Mott-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A VERY STYLISH black horse, 16 hands high, 6 years old; sound and kind; is a perfect family horse; sold only for want of use. Can be seen at SIMPSON'S stables, No. 149 East 30th-st.

FOR SALE—HORSE 15½ HANDS; SOUND, kind; also pony, suited for light work, price $115; wagon, harness, Butcher cart and harness cheap. Apply at No. 264 West 16th-st., near 7th-av.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FINE, BIG BAY horse, 6 years old, sound and kind; good driver; fit for any one. Apply at Nos. 130 and 132 West 30th-st.

FOR SALE—CITY-MADE LEATHER TOP-buggy; price $100; also, single and double harness, at a bargain. Apply at No. 121 West 23d-st.

FOR SALE, FOR WANT OF USE, A young horse, four years old. Apply to DANIEL MORRISON, No. 32 Delancey-st., corner Willett.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL CITY-BUILT coupe roadaway, nearly new, at the private stable No. 319 West 42d-st., will be sold very cheap.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 2 WEST 37TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—MRS. F. W. PUTNAM has very desirable rooms en suite, with private table, and all modern conveniences; first and second floor separate or together.

TURNISHED ROOMS, WITH PARTIAL BOARD.—A small family, occupying a first-class brown-stone house, would accommodate two or three gentlemen with furnished rooms and Sunday board. Call at No. 225 East 49th-st.

NO. 50 WEST 16TH-ST.—ELEGANT suite of three large rooms, parlor and two bedrooms, communicating doors, handsomely furnished; also other rooms; strictly private in every respect; references.

A SMALL FAMILY OR PARTY OF gentlemen willing to pay liberally for home comforts in a private family can hear of an opportunity by calling today at No. 150 West 22d-st. Best of references given and required.

NO. 117 EAST 29TH-ST., NEAR 4TH-av.—Rooms to let, with board, suitable for families or gentlemen and their wives; a first-class house and location.

BOARDERS WANTED—NO. 104 LEXington-av.; handsomely furnished parlors and bedrooms to first-class families, with board; rooms for gentlemen; references given and required.

NEATLY FURNISHED ROOM, WITH board, for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen; family private; terms very low. No. 151 West 16th-st., near Waverley-place.

ONE OR TWO HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms, for gentlemen only; breakfast if desired; house very desirable; small private family. No. 52 West 31st-st.

NO. 50 WEST 28TH-ST.—PARTIES willing to pay a remunerative price can find handsomely-furnished rooms and unexceptionable board; references exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET EN SUITE or singly, with breakfast if required, at No. 235 4th-av., near 16th-st. References.

NO. 256 WEST 23D-ST.—TWO ALCOVE rooms, with first-class board. References exchanged.

NO. 29 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Handsome furnished rooms, en suite or single, for a party of gentlemen or family, with first-class board.

NO. 39 WEST 33D-ST., BETWEEN 5th-av. and Broadway.—Large pleasant rooms, en suite or single, with first-class board, attendance, &c.

SECOND DOOR FROM UNION LEAGUE CLUB.—Two or three gentlemen can obtain pleasant rooms, with or without board. 40 East 24th-st.

FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENTLEMEN can obtain good board, with pleasant rooms

AMERICA VICTORIOUS.

The Ward Crew Win the Saratoga Boat Race.

A Brilliant and Gallant Struggle for Supremacy.

The Tyne Men Beat the Taylor-Winship Crew.

Sadler Wins the Single-Scull One Thousand Dollar Prize.

Exciting Scenes in the Neighborhood of the Course.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, Sept. 11.—Although postponements are generally unfortunate, it was certainly a good move delaying the race until to-day. This morning the trains were crowded with people, and several additional thousands arrived in the town, which presented an unusually lively appearance. The new arrivals were decked in the colors of their friends, of white and blue rosettes, the Taylor and Winship crew being the most conspicuous. They appeared to have grown firmer favorites than ever, and in the betting stood at about 100 to 80 on them against the field. The WARD brothers were, however, very firmly supported, and nearly all the old American oarsmen stood firm to these old heroes of American waters. The Tyne crew had many friends who supported them freely, and the New-York boys backed the Biglin and Coulter crew for considerable money. There was a tremendous demand for backs, the rate being about $30 for the day. The masses, however, preferred a more democratic method of travelling, and paid a dollar for the trip down to the course. The tide of travel in the direction of the lake commenced about 7 A. M., and continued without a break until 10 A. M., when it slackened. Express-wagons, market-wagons, drays, carry-alls, buggies and other road craft were all pressed into the service. The crowd was very good-humored on the road out, and amused themselves with a little innocent chaff at one another's expense. Shortly after 9 o'clock an immense crowd had gathered at the lake, finding amusement in various ways, from the Chinese juggler from Cork, who was swallowing knives, down to the old swindles known as thimble-rig and three-card monte. The grand stand was well filled by 10 A. M., the light Summer costumes of the ladies, tinged with bright colors, glistening in the bright rays of the sun, and a band of music enlivened the scene with some good music. Shortly after 9 o'clock the members of the Press went on board a small steamer, to which they had been invited through the courtesy of D. BARTON, of New-York, who had chartered it for the day. From the water the banks of the lake presented a very beautiful picture, dotted as they were with human beings who had taken up positions among the trees. On board the steamer were Mr. JOHN MORRISSEY, referee; Mr. WALTON, of the Newcastle *Chronicle*, judge for the English crew; and Mr. JAMES O'NEIL, judge for the American crew. Commodore BRADY, of the Hudson River Rowing Association, occupied a position in a row-boat, he having been selected to start the race. The WARD brothers were the first to appear on the water about 9:35, and attracted general attention by their magnificent condition and easy style of pulling. Many were of the opinion that they were a little fine, but I considered them examples of good training. The Taylor-Winship crew came out next, and were loudly cheered as they pulled toward the judges' boat to receive their final orders. The next arrival were the Coulter and Biglin crew, who pulled up in fine style, attired in blue jerseys with a red and white kerchief round their throats. They were followed shortly afterward by the Tyne crew, who pulled along leisurely in white jersey, with black ties round their throats, in memory of their deceased comrade RENFORTH. The Dutchess County crew were attired in white, with red handkerchiefs bound round their foreheads, and the representatives of Pittsburg appeared in light blue jerseys. All the crews stripped, with the exception of the WARDS, Dutchess County, and Pittsburg men, who kept on their jerseys. When stripped they all looked very well, especially the Coulter-Biglin, whose brown backs glistened in the rays of the sun. They were in splendid form, and looked to us to pull for a kingdom. The Taylor-Winship crew were very fine, and looked very fresh, and their eyes were clear and bright. In fact, the only crew that appeared a little out of form were the Dutchess County men, who carried rather too much flesh.

As soon as the crews were drawn up in line there was a visible move on shore, and the crowds appeared to sway from side to side with excitement. The little steamer with the judges moved quickly ahead and when it had gone about half a mile stopped, awaiting the starting signal. The course was from their respective buoys to a set of stake-boats anchored the same distance apart as the buoys, two miles distant up the lake, to be turned from right to left, and back home. The water was in excellent condition, and, in fact, everything looked prosperous for the race. Precisely at 10:19 Commodore BRADY fired his pistol, and the six crews, who were patiently leaning forward waiting for the word, moved back with a jerk, dashing their oaken blades through the water and shooting quickly ahead. As they started the crowds on the banks cheered frantically, and the shouts of "Ward," "Tyne," "Taylor," "Coulter," rang out loud in the morning air, and the echo resounded among the neighboring hills. The Taylor-Winship crew, the Coulter-Biglin and the Ward brothers were the first who appeared at the front. The Tyne crew were rather unfortunate in the start, as KELLEY was hardly ready, and when PERCY gave way he struck KELLEY's oar. However, it made but little difference, for dashing on after the Biglins, pulling a lively 42 to the minute, they soon began creeping up once more. The WARD brothers occupied position No. 6, and were pulling along the western shore of the lake, in a line by themselves, and moving very fast, their blades dipture to the time of forty-one. The Coulter-Biglin crew and the Taylor-Winship crew kept along side by side for about a hundred yards, when the former spurted ahead, pulling a very fast forty-three, the Taylor-Winship men being close on their quarter, and were getting through the water very prettily at the rate of 42 to the minute. The Pittsburg crew followed after the WARDS, pulling about 39, but it was apparent shortly after the start that both they and the Dutchess County crew were entirely out of the race. As they came sweeping along toward the open part of the lake, the Taylor-Winship men began to close up on the Biglin crew and after the first mile were slowly taking the lead. The Tyne crew were also doing better, and CHAMBERS and KELLY were laying down to their work with a will, and steadily overhauling the Taylor and Biglin crews. The WARDS were pulling forty to the minute in splendid style, and after the first mile and a half appeared to have a clear lead.

The Pittsburg crew, after passing the big boys from Dutchess County, put on a spurt, pulling about forty-one, and tried to hold their own with the WARDS, but the long, sweeping thirty-nine of the latter, backed by their excellent condition, was telling with effect every minute. The Taylor-Winship men were getting along very well, and tackling the Biglin-Coulter crew, who were in excellent form. About a mile and a half from home the Tyne crew spurted, pulling a forty-one, and came close up with the Coulter-Biglin men, who were pulling thirty-nine in good style. As they all came on to the stake-boat, the WARD brothers appeared to have a little the best of it, and were moving through the water at a lively gait, HANK giving his pupils a start of about forty and a half to the minute. The Coulter-Biglin and Taylor-Winship crews went for the stake-boats together, the latter heading for what they thought was No. 3, but which afterward turned out to be No. 1, as two boats had been purposely anchored inside of No. 1 in order to mislead them. As soon, however, as the Tyne men got near enough to discover the numbers they quickly shouted off in their right course toward No. 3. The WARD brothers turned their stake-boat about 10:36:30, and started off on the road for home, followed directly afterward by the Coulter-Biglin, Taylor-Winship, and Tyne crews. The Pittsburg and Dutchess County were several minutes behind. Now that they were all on the homestretch, the race began in real earnest, and each crew knuckled down to its work with great earnestness. The Coulter-Biglin were doing very well, followed closely by Taylor, with Tyne on the eastern side about in a line. The WARD brothers were on the western side of the lake, and keeping up a slashing gait, and they were pulling with a determination that looked like lasting. About half a mile from the stake-boat, the Taylor crew spurted, pulling forty-one, and rapidly closed up with the Coulter crew, but just when they appeared to be going past them they slackened up and dropped back again. The WARD brothers had now obtained a decided lead, and they came swooping across in front of the Biglin-Coulter men by two clear boats' lengths. The Tyne men were doing very well on the eastern shore, and in about a-line with the Taylor-Winship crew. The Dutchess County boys had passed the representatives from Pittsburg and were getting along as fast as they could be expected to go in a two hundred pound boat. About a mile from home, the Taylor-Winship men again spurted, and came right up alongside of the Coulter crew, and after hanging there for twenty-five seconds, dropped back as if they could not get by. As the boats came up toward the home-stake, there was, of course, considerable excitement on shore, especially so when it became apparent that the gallant old Ward crew were leading. Loud cheers sprang up from side to side and the veterans from Poughkeepsie bent to their oars with redoubled energies, looking as if they would jump the boat out of the water with the force of their stroke. The Tyne crew meanwhile had not been idle, and taking advantage of the fight between the Coulter and the Taylor crews, had spurted a fast 43 and obtained second position. The finish between these four crews—certainly four of the finest crews that ever pulled together—was one of the greatest events on record in the aquatic calendar. The Taylor-Winship man, finding it impossible to pull their course and get past the BIGLINS, pulled out a little so as to get a chance. Just before getting in, the WARDS went to work in earnest, and pulling 42 to the minute, shot across the line the winners of the grandest aquatic contest ever witnessed in America—time, 24 minutes 40 seconds. The Tyne crew came up with a rush and finished a length and a half behind, followed close after by the Biglin-Coulter and Taylor-Winship boats, so close together that it was almost impossible to tell; which was third. The Dutchess County crew came in next, followed some distance behind by the Pittsburg men, who were dead-beaty out of place in such company. As soon as they had passed the stake-boat, the WARD brothers pulled away round by the grand stand, when they received a perfect ovation, the ladies getting up en masse. As soon as our steamer came up the Taylor-Winship crew pulled alongside and claimed a foul, as they stated the Biglin-Coulter crew had pulled across their bows, and thus kept them back while the WARDS were going ahead. Mr. JOHN MORRISSEY, who was referee, told them to come ashore and lay their complaint before him as the boat-house and he would decide upon its merits. After getting on shore the judges and members of the Press were admitted into the boat-house, and Mr. JOHN MORRISSEY heard the pros and cons of the case, there was also another point to be decided as to which boat was third, as Commodore BRADY had placed the Coulter-Biglin in that position, while the Taylor-Winship claimed it was a dead heat. The point in question, however, appeared to be whether a boat was in when its bow crossed the line or when its stern had passed over. Commodore BRADY allowed that if it was decided by the bows crossing the line it was a dead heat, but if the steers had to be across he considered the Biglins were third. There was considerable excitement during the decision of Mr. MORRISSEY, but he evidently had no intention to hurry himself in the matter, and very properly proceeded to examine the merits of the case in order to give a fair decision. The Taylor-Winship men were very bitter on the subject, and declared that the BIGLINS had made a dead-set to block them out, while they let the WARDS get ahead. Those who had been on board the steamer, could now account for the stoppage of the Taylor-Winship men each time they had spurted and come up with the Coulter-Biglin crew. The main point, however, was whether the WARD brothers, at the time of this supposed foul, were far enough ahead to secure the race in regard to the stem and stern point. Mr. MORRISSEY asked the opinion of several well-known boating men, and they informed him that a boat had always won when its bow crossed the line, on the same principle as in a horse race. Mr. MORRISSEY, after hearing all the evidence, gave the following decision:

The WARD BROTHERS win the first prize; the Tyne crew win the second, and the Coulter-Biglin and Taylor-Winship must row over again for the third money. The positions of the crews were as follows: The Ward Brothers 1, the Tyne crew 2, the Coulter-Biglins the Taylor-Winship crew 3, the Dutchess County crew 4, the Pittsburg crew, 5. Time—24:40. First prize, $2,000; second prize, $1,250; third prize, $750.

The decision of Mr. MORRISSEY appeared to give general satisfaction to everybody except the Taylor-Winship crew, and they apparently had no inclination to pull over the course again at 2 o'clock, which was the time named by Mr. MORRISSEY, for they had two men, SADLER and BAGNALL, in the scull race, whom they could not afford to tire out. Things were now beginning to look worse than ever, and there appeared to be a probability of a general growl, for although the Taylor-Winship men did not wish to pull at 2 o'clock, they were ready to pull at 6, after the scull race had been decided. In fact, SADLER had no idea of spoiling his chance for $1,000 in order to win $750. At 2 P. M. the Coulter-Biglin crew came out ready to pull, and waited for the others. Mr. MORRISSEY here came forward with his accustomed generosity, and rather than see any trouble he gave an extra $750, so that both crews could have third money. Now that this point was satisfactorily arranged, the spectators settled down to a little pool-selling, and the victims of a little over-confidence in the Taylor-Winship crew started to buy SADLER in order to retrieve their losses. SADLER and BAGNALL coupled brought $55, ELLIS WARD $35, KELLEY and BRIGHT $13, and JOHN BIGLIN $6. This was a little more remunerative betting, as the friends of the Taylor-Winship party got about $100 to $70 against their pets.

During the interval prior to the race for single sculls many of the spectators drove back to the town to dine, and others strolled about through the woods, while the sharpers fleeced the ignorant country men. The time passed away very pleasantly awaiting the hour of starting for the scull race, and MOON reaped a rich harvest. It was a very orderly crowd for a boat race, and quite creditable to the residents of Saratoga that the New York roughs had the civility to behave themselves while on a visit to their fashionable quarters. Shortly before 4 o'clock there was a slight stir about the landing as some men appeared to be getting ready to start. This little mistake caused the pool-seller to redouble his exertions so as to enable the stricken lambs to get their money and try and start for home with their gambling account on the right side. It was very extraordinary to observe what a favorite ELLIS WARD had become since their four-oared crew had been successful, and even many of those who had been laying three to one on SADLER during the morning went right back on him now, and following the tide of public favor, backed an unknown oarsman against the champion single-sculler of all England. It was some time after 4 before the men received their instructions and got into their positions. The course was the same as that pulled in the four-oared race. The judges' steamer plied through the boats, seeing that all were in readiness, and understood exactly where they were going and how they had to turn the stake-boats. The following men were started in the race: Name—JAMES SADLER, crew Taylor-Winship, name of boat *Duke of Beaufort*, cedar; HARRY KELLEY, crew Tyne, name of boat *J. Renforth*, cedar; JOHN BIGLIN, crew Coulter-Biglin, name of boat *John Morrissey*, cedar; ELLIS WARD, crew Ward Brothers, name of boat *Dick Haslan*, cedar; J. BAGNALL, crew Taylor-Winship, name of boat *Queenboro*, cedar; BRIGHT, Tyne crew, name of boat *Paper Boat*. BRIGHT had the inside position, on the eastern shore, with SADLER No. 2, KELLEY No. 3, BIGLIN No. 4, BAGNALL No. 5, and WARD on the western side. About 4:25 Mr. JOHN MORRISSEY started them by a shot from a pistol, and they all dashed off through the water well together. After the first burst, SADLER gradually loomed ahead, closely pressed by KELLEY and BRIGHT, with JOHN BIGLIN pulling well on his right, about 46 strong. Then lay ELLIS WARD, laying down to his work with a will, and leading BAGNALL by half a length. ELLIS WARD was pulling a very pretty stroke of about 36 to the minute, but with nothing wasted, and was getting through the water at a great pace. SADLER, however, was pulling 38, the gallant old hero of the Thames pressing close on his stern, and spurting every minute for the lead. About a mile from home KELLEY was a little ahead of SADLER, but could not hold him there, and the veteran had to succumb to the youth of his pupil. WARD, however, was doing very well, and BAGNALL, the youngster of the Taylor-Winship party, could not get up to him, notwithstanding he made two or three very determined spurts. As they came up to the stake-boat it was rather hard to say who would be round first. SADLER was first to get round, having made the two miles in fourteen minutes and seven seconds; he was followed closely by ELLIS WARD, with BAGNALL right on his heels. KELLEY was next, followed shortly afterward by JOHN BIGLIN, who had been pulling very steadily all the way along. BRIGHT, who was rowing in a paper boat, something new to him, evidently did not feel quite at home, and was not in very good form. Coming home the crew scattered well over the lake, BRIGHT taking the eastern shore, and WARD the western, with the rest between them. About a mile from the stake-boats the work began in earnest, and KELLEY followed after SADLER in hard earnest, and at one time looked rather dangerous; but the favorite came again and put another half length between them. BRIGHT was doing pretty well for some time alongside of KELLEY; but getting rather wild in his pulling, he lost the run of his course, and went right into a bank of reeds, which lost him a good two or three lengths. BIGLIN was now doing very well, and, coming up with WARD and BAGNALL hand over hand about a mile from home, he spirted about thirty-nine to the minute, and, passing the latter, closed rapidly in with ELLIS WARD, who began to find his work tell on him. BRIGHT had now got out of his difficulties, and was bringing up the rear, but full of work. About three-quarters of a mile from home, JOHN BAGNALL came up and challenged WARD and after a brief spirt shot forward and took the lead and dashed on after KELLEY. Coming up to the home stake-boat, SADLER let up a little, as he had the race easily in hand, and crossed the line a winner by five or six lengths, in 30 minutes 12½ seconds. KELLEY came in second, beating JOHN BIGLIN, who had pulled well, by a length and a half. WARD was about a length behind BIGLIN, and BAGNALL came next, with BRIGHT bringing up the rear. SADLER won the first prize of $1,000, and KELLEY the second of $500. As soon as the race was over there was a rush for carriages, and everybody started off for home fully satisfied with the day's amusement, which certainly was a very successful inauguration to the annual Saratoga regatta. The Taylor-Winship crew and the Tyne crew, left for Montreal this evening, where they are to pull next Wednesday.

Nearly everybody leaves Saratoga to-night or to-morrow morning, and in another week this charming resort of the butterflies of fashion will have entered a chrysalistic state, to come forth in 1872 with renewed plumage of the most brilliant hues. COMMODORE.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Events and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 12—1 A. M.—The area of highest barometer has extended southeast and eastward, and now covers the lakes, the Middle and East Atlantic States. The barometer has risen also in the Southern and Gulf States. Cloudy and hazy weather has prevailed over the Middle States and Ohio valley, with smoke on the lower lakes. The cloud and light rain in Florida are clearing away, but continue in Louisiana, where the pressure is now the lowest. Clear weather prevails on Lakes Michigan and Superior. The temperature has fallen in the southeast, but is elsewhere very nearly stationary. Light north-easterly winds are now reported from the South Atlantic coast to the Mississippi River; local and variable winds north of this region.

PROBABILITIES.

Cloudy weather is probable for Thursday in Texas and Mississippi, with increasing easterly winds and possibly light rain and partially cloudy and clear weather for the rest of the country east of the Mississippi River, except from Virginia to New-York, where cloudy weather will probably continue.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

FRANCIS KING, aged twenty-five, of No. 4 East Twenty-first-street, a driver in the employ of the Broadway and Seventh-avenue Railroad, died at Bellevue Hospital yesterday. A few days ago KING was driving a team of faulky horses, and was drawn over the dash board and fatally crushed beneath the car.

The five German benevolent societies bearing the name of Mozungina were, yesterday, jointly engaged, at the Hamilton Park, on Sixty-Ninth-street, in an annual picnic and Summer-Night's festival, in which also the Knickerbocker Benevolent Society, Mongunia Ladies' Benevolent Society No. 1, and the Vocal Society Uniland participated. The affair was a success.

JOHN EVERLY, a plasterer at work in a house at No. 219 Second-avenue, was attacked yesterday by an unknown man with a pistol, and received a number of scalp-wounds from the butt of the weapon. EVERLY identified the man as one of a body of plasterers at present on a strike. The wounded man was carried to his home at Duane and Centre streets.

HENRY STEAMAN, aged twenty-four years, residing at the corner of Second-avenue and One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, while at work, yesterday, on an elevator at No. 82 Pearl-street, was crushed between the ceiling of a room and the elevator, and instantly killed.

The Orange County milk-dealers having formed a company under the command of Capt. RUMSHOBST, were engaged, yesterday, in a sheep-shooting festival and picnic at the East River Park, Eighty-fourth-street. The affair was fully enjoyed by all participating.

The trip of the yacht *Resolute*, of the New-York Yacht Club, to Glen Cove, was a very satisfactory one. The trim little schooner, built more with a regard to comfort than speed, astonished her owner, who is in ecstacies over her performances.

The culvert at the north-east corner of Eighth-avenue and Twenty-fifth-street is constantly out of repair, and renders that side of the avenue at that point impassable, owing to a collection of water whenever the hydrant is used or rains falls.

The gang of pickpockets recently driven away from Wall-street is working with some success on the car lines which start from Fulton, Vesey and Barclay streets and Broadway. Where are the Police?

MARTIN KIRWAN, aged sixty-one years, of No. 45 Ridge-street, a picture peddler, was fatally injured on Pier No. 20 East River, yesterday, by some railroad iron falling on him, fracturing his leg and thigh. He was taken to the Park Hospital, where he died in a few hours.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, City Judge BEDFORD sentenced PHILIP WINSLOW and CHARLES VAN BLARCOM, convicted of robbery, and CHARLES WINKLER, convicted of grand larceny, each to five years in the State Prison.

MICHAEL MCGOWAN, of No. 200 East Forty-sixth-street, yesterday leaped from the platform of car No. 20, of the Belt Railroad, and falling, had his spine dangerously injured. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

JAMES PURVIS, aged eighteen years, of No. 239 West Sixteenth-street, yesterday fell through the hatchway of No. 58 Broadway, from the third floor to the basement, and was dangerously injured.

HENRY STEAMAN, aged twenty-four years, a resident of Harlem, was crushed to death yesterday afternoon by the elevator at No. 82 New Pearl-street, where he was employed as an engineer.

Two large steam-pumps are in constant operation at Twelfth-avenue and Twenty-first-street, clearing out the sewers there, which have become useless, owing to a recent overflow from the river.

CHARLES FIELDS, aged seventy years, died yesterday, in extreme destitution, at No. 126 Sullivan-street.

Grammar School No. 42, in East Thirty-seventh-street, reopened yesterday with 200 new scholars in the primary department, forty-nine in the girls' and forty-five in the male grammar school.

The Russians have the reputation of importing the finest of the Chinese teas, and of these the most noted—the brand known as Flower Tea—has lately been introduced in the New-York markets.

ANDREW MILLS and THOMAS LARKIN, sailors, accused of having taken $20 and a watch and chain from a shipmate named THOMAS CARTMEL, were yesterday committed for trial by Justice COX.

M. LOPEZ ROBERTS, the Spanish Minister; BALFAGNY, Secretary of the Turkish Legation; EDWARDS, Consul for California, and Col. J. SCOTT STEWART, United States Consul to Japan, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Gov. MCCORMICK, of Arizona; Hon. HOMER A. NELSON, Secretary of State; Congressman W. H. BARNUM, of Connecticut, and Hon. D. K. MCCARTHY, of Syracuse, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Judge CASON, of Illinois; Gen. O. A. HADLEY, of Arkansas; Judge PASCHALL, of Texas; Hon. R. R. BRIDGES, of North Carolina, and Col. J. B. NEIL, of Ohio, are at the St. Nicholas.

Baron ALFRED BELLEHEIM, of the North German Legation, Gov. J. G. SMITH and Congressman W. C. SMITH, of Vermont, are at the Brevoort House.

Commodore LE ROY, of the United States Navy; Judge HOWE, of New-Orleans, and Capt. KENNEDY, of the steamer *City of Brussels*, are at the New-York Hotel.

Hon. JUDAH, of Jamaica, arrived in the *City of Limerick*, from Liverpool, yesterday, and proceeds to Jamaica on Friday next in the *Rising Sun*.

JULIA SEARING, was held for trial by Justice COX, yesterday, on a charge of stealing $35 from the pocket of THOMAS REDDY, of No. 340 Grand-street.

Hundreds of boys are engaged in the business of selling small nosegays on street cars, and are paid weekly salaries by the florists who employ them.

WILLIAM FOX, aged fifty-five years, residing at No. 9 Benson-street, swallowed a mouthful of "Roman potassa" by mistake for water, last night, and is not expected to live.

SARAH WHITNEY, aged sixty-two years, residing at No. 48 Lewis-street, fell on the pavement at the corner of Grand and Centre streets, last night, and received a severe scalp-wound.

The Liederkranz Society has resumed its regular rehearsals for the Winter season.

A mad dog was shot yesterday by Patrolman HARVEY, of Police of No. 168 Sixth-avenue.

Music at Tompkins-square at 4½ P. M.

BROOKLYN.

District-Attorney MORRIS says that if the President and officers of the Staten Island Ferry Company are not brought to trial for the *Westfield* disaster by the New-York authorities, he will have them indicted and tried in Brooklyn within the next two months.

The Board of Legal Examiners of candidates for admission to the Bar will be appointed at the General Term to-morrow, and the class examination will take place Thursday. Applicants for admission must fill the required papers prior to that time.

An order was granted in the Special Term of the Supreme Court by Judge PRATT, yesterday, confirming the report of the Commissioners in the matter of the proceedings of the Central Railroad of Long Island to obtain title to certain lands over which the track is to run.

JOHN D. BECKER was brought before United States Commissioner WINSLOW, yesterday, charged with having attempted to pass a counterfeit $2 bill. The Commissioner committed him for examination.

Rev. Dr. H. S. CARPENTER, of the Polytechnic, has received a call to the church in San Francisco, over which Dr. H. M. SCUDDER lately presided. He will start for the Pacific the latter part of this week.

On Sunday night CHARLES FROST, PETER VAN NESS and THOMAS YORKS were arrested for playing billiards in the saloon of THOMAS CRAIG, at No. 65 Myrtle-avenue. They were brought before Justice WALSH, who suspended sentence.

The question of having the German language taught in the public schools is at present engaging the attention of the Board of Education.

LONG ISLAND.

An assault was made last Saturday night on the proprietor of the Atlantic Hotel, Mr. B. C. MOTT, at Far Rockaway, by MATHEW FINUCEN, and a man named FARRELL, who, after knocking the old gentleman down, kicked and beat him. Mr. MOTT was conveyed home and has not been able to leave his bed since. FINUCEN and FARRELL, a hotel keeper, were subsequently lodged in jail to await the result.

The members of Company B, Sixty-ninth Regiment N. Y. S. N. G., Capt. JEROME J. COLLINS, had a target excursion to Rockaway beach yesterday.

NEW-JERSEY.

FRANCIS SMITH appeared before Justice MCANALLY, in Jersey City, yesterday, and made complaint against THOMAS and PATRICK KOGAN for having attempted to kill him on Saturday night. They were held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Today the Grand Commandery Knights Templar, Dr. MATHISON, Right Eminent High Commander, meet at Trenton, and on Wednesday the Grand Chapter Royal Arch Masons, M. HIGGINBOTHAM, Grand High Priest, convenes at the same place.

Burglars attempted to enter the clothing-store of CHAS. WURSBACH, on Church-street, Newark, on Sunday night, but were driven away by a watchman.

The children of the Morristown Methodist Sunday-school on Sunday decorated the grave of Hon. G. T. CONE, who was killed at White Sulphur Springs a year ago.

Engine Company No. 19, of Jersey City, starts for Saratoga today, where it will take part in the tournament there to-morrow and Thursday.

The statement that a young man named CLARK had died from the effect of injuries inflicted by unknown persons is untrue. He died from intermittent fever.

The peach trade has nearly come to an end. Only sixteen car-loads arrived in Jersey City yesterday.

The Hudson County Republican Convention will meet at Lafayette Hall, Old Bergen City, on the 4th of October.

A disorderly house, kept by Mrs. ANN ENNIS, in Pearl-avenue, Jersey City, was broken up by the Police yesterday.

[Advertisement.]

ACQUITTIVENESS LARGE.—To aid in the discovery as to *which* of the "Ring" gentlemen have taken too much of the tax-payers' money, why not have all their heads examined by a competent phrenologist? He could tell, at a "touch," who are the rogues. Examinations daily, with full written descriptions, at No. 339 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

THE FALL STYLE OF GENTLEMEN'S HAT.—Before our next issue KNOX'S Fall style of Hat will be ready for public inspection and popular appreciation. KNOX is always prompt, and though naturally secretive, we have discovered what he is about, and advise everybody to call at his store, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, and see if they can't be equally fortunate. The town is filling up with strangers, to whom this subject is highly important. They must not leave town until they make KNOX a visit.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship City of Baltimore, from Liverpool.—Rev. W. Hyde, Mr. Davidson, John Byrnes, George Malis, Rev. Jas. O. Dougherty, Hugh Garvey, Rev. M. Doherty, W. H. C. Brown, C. Hunt, Dr. Hix Tor Ming and 4 servants; Alex. Hay, John Miller, John Carr, Miss Nellie Johnson, Mrs. James Johnson, Mrs. Carr, Mrs. Cochrane and 4 children, W. S. Lee, D. Ogden, J. H. Perry, Miss Osborne, Mrs. and Miss Carrieon, C. G. Wilson and lady, Geo. Beresford, Miss Emily Scarebrook, Miss Hallinan, Mabewen H. Hallinan, Garvey, Rev. Geo. Rumbery, Master Buttebury, Miss Rose Roy, Mr. and Mrs. Jones, John Langhlin, J. Rowland, John Miller, Miss Nellie Johnson, John Mansfield, Mrs. D. Ogden, Mrs. M. Holden, R. M. Barnes, J. P. Rose, Miss Beresford, John Scarebrook, Mrs. Hurod, Kate Hall, Miss Mary McNally and child, Miss Hallihan, Mrs. Wm. H. Hurst, Miss M. McGinnis, Miss Anna Longbrey, W. R. Coyle, Rev. A. M. McGinnis, Miss Stevenson, Mrs. Sequin, Rev. Leigh Mann, wife and child, Miss Blake, Mr. and Mrs. Walsh, Mr. and Mrs. Sequin, Mr. and Mrs. McCulloch, Miss J. Somerville, Justice Bunce, Mr. and Mrs. Klamberg, Mrs. W. F. Reppmer, Mrs. Atterling, Mrs. A. Ayres, R. Tuckernant, Rev. M. L. Tracy, Mrs. B. Walsh, W. F. Prosser, J. G. O. Hand.

MISCELLANEOUS ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:27 | Sun sets.....6:15 | Moon sets...3:03
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook...8:36 | Gov. Island..8:57 | Hell Gate...9:19

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Sept. 11.

Cleared.

Steam-ships F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore; Concord, Norman, Philadelphia; M. Massey, Smith, Philadelphia; E. C. Biddle, McCue, Philadelphia; Franconia, Bragg, Portland, J. E. Ames.

Ships Bridgewater, Sisson, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Nimbus, Kelley, Antwerp, Punch, Edye & Co.; George M. Adams, Monaco, Callao, Febbri & Chauncey.

Barks Bina, (Br.,) Wilson, Londonderry, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Argeo, Munroe, Marseilles, Jos. Henry Leigh, (Ital.,) Piramidelle, Genoa, A. P. Agrestes; J. R. McLaren, Dyer, Sidney, C. B. Brett, Son & Co.

Brigs Glimpse, (Br.,) Endicott, Queenstown for orders, G. F. Bullock; Delay, Bryer, Havre, Boyd & Hinckens; Valencia, Small, Gibraltar for orders, Miller & Houghton; John Given, (Br.,) Boyle, Buenos Ayres, F. W. Whitney; Angelia, Lelichton, St. Johns, P. R., H. Gillespie, (Br.,) Gaw, St. Johns, N. F., D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schrs. Emma L. Forter, Sparks, Port-au-Prince, R. Murray Jr.; Solo, Smith Pembroke.

Arrived.

Steam-ship City of Baltimore, (Br.,) Lockhead, Liverpool Aug. 30, and Queenstown 30th, with mdse. and 200 passengers to John G. Dale. Sept. 4, lat. 39 50, lon. 69 24, passed a Canard bark-rigged steam-ship bound E., 7th, lat. 46 47, lon. 41 40. Another steam-ship bound E., 8th, lat. 46 22, lon. 32 30. Spoke 10th inst., Bence 160 Glasgow; same date, lat. 46 24, lon. 18, an American bark-rigged steamship bound E., 9th, lat. 42 17, lon. 62 22. Bark Colon Chark, from Cardiff, for Boston; same date, lat. 41 42, lon. 65 30, steam-ship City of Antwerp, hence for Liverpool.

Steam-ship Williams F. Clyde, Drew, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. to Washington & Co.

Ship Surprise, Ranlett, Manila June 3, with hemp and sugar to A. A. Low & Brother. Boat down the Straits of Sunda, 6th inst. Passed Anjier June 9; experienced strong and equally trades across the Indian Ocean and was off Algoa Bay in 33 ds. from Anjier, off which place, in lat. 34 S., lon. 32 E., had a severe gale from W. to W. S. W. calm of wind, lasting 4 days during which time we were above to; after the gale moderated weather, and ran the Cape, which we passed July 20; had strong, fine S. E. trades across the South Atlantic and crossed the Equator Aug. 18, in lon. 24 W.; July 27, Chas. Everson, seaman, died of quick consumption; had fine weather and good N. E. trades up to the Gulf Stream; took a pilot on the 10th inst., at noon, from boat Edmund Blunt No. 3.

Ship Herschel, (N. G.,) Frederichs, Hamburg 39 ds., with mdse. and 78 passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Made a middle passage and had moderate weather throughout; was 10 S. W. of the Banks Aug. 28, in lat. 47 41, lon. 39 30, spoke ship Marlborough, (Br.,) hence for Liverpool.

Ship Lorenzo, Follensbee, Liverpool, 29 ds., with mdse. to Borland, Dearborn & Co. Took the northern passage and had a ds. to the Banks, with moderate N. and E. winds; from thence light southerly winds, with much fog.

Ship Plymouth Rock, Warner, London, July 21 and Isle of Wight, 23 ds., with mdse. and 27 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Came the northern passage and had light westerly winds; was 13 ds. W. of the Banks.

Ship Great Western, Lewis, Liverpool, Aug. 3, with mdse. and passengers to Thos. H. Marshall & Co.

Bark Eastern Chief, (of Liverpool,) Carr, Yokohama April 26, with tea to Geo. F. Billey. Passed Cape Black Wood June 4, Good Hope 25th, St. Helena Aug. 3, and crossed the Line 11th, in lon. 22 30; experienced a heavy gale of Cape of Good Hope, from N. W. to S. W., lasting 5 ds.; from thence to port experienced strong W. gales, with much rain.

Bark Eagle Berry, Olsen, Newport, E., 28 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Wendt, Tesmar & Bockelmann. Took the northern passage, and had light, variable winds; has been 13 ds. W. of the Banks.

Bark Offerton, (of Sunderland,) Erskine, London 26 ds., with mdse. to Boyd & Hincken. Took the middle passage, and had fine weather throughout; was 14 ds. W. of the Banks.

Bark Alice, Potter, Havre Aug. 2, with mdse. to Boyd & Hincken—vessel to Lawrence, Giles & Co. Took the northern passage, and had variable weather throughout; was 13 ds. W. of the Banks.

Brig James Estekford, (of Parsboro, N. S.,) George, Little Glace Bay, C. B., 12 ds., with 270 tons coal to Geo. H. Brewer—vessel to Brandel, Bertsear & Co.

Brig Clara Louise, Wass, Little Glace Bay, C. B., 15 ds., with coal to Geo. H. Brewer.

Brig Dragimir, (Austr.,) Paschich, Cette 65 ds., via Gibraltar 6 ds., with wine to F. Kohlsaat & Son—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Took the middle passage, and had light westerly winds; has been 30 ds. W. of the Banks.

Brig Joshua King, (of St. John, N. B.,) Smith, Gloucester, Eng., Aug. 2, via Long Island Sound, with old railroad iron to order—vessel to P. L. Nevius & Son.

Brig Mattano, Jarvis, Little Glace Bay, C. B., 13 ds., with 351 tons coal to Geo. H. Brower—vessel to F. W. Jarvis.

Brig Emma Dean, (Dutch,) Atkinson, Curacoa 23 ds., with goat-skins, &c., to Theo. Foulke.

Brig Curacoa, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Lockhart, Curacoa 17 ds., with wood and goat-skins and 3 passengers to Joseph Foulke's Sons; had light winds and calms, and was 3 ds N. of Hatteras. Left no vessels.

Brig Yankee Blade, Coombs, Frankfort 5 ds., with stone to Bridge Co.

Brig S. D. Hart, Burgess, Calais 12 ds., with lumber.

Schr. Burma, (Br.,) Milton, Amherst, N. S., 7 ds., with lumber to J. D. Jones & Co.—vessel to D. B. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Abruna, (Br.,) Mitchell, St. John, N. B., 10 ds. with lumber to P. L. Nevius & Son.

Schr. May Flower, (Br.,) Parker, Windsor, N. S., 9 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Schr. Geo. W. Whistler, Crosby, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Jas. H. Bartlett, Harris, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Minquas, Henry, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Matanzas, ——, Bangor, with lumber to master.

Schr. L. O. Chase, Elliott, Dennis, with fish to Woodruff & Robinson.

Schr. Percy, Caldwell, St. John, N. B., 12 ds., with lumber to Jos. Frye & Co.

Schr. White Sea, Adams, Rockland, with stone to Bridge Co.

Schr. Rebebecca, Knowlton, Rockland, with stone to Bridge Co.

Schr. S. S. Lewis, Allen, Rockland, with lime to J. H. Brown.

Schr. Terry Not. Wiggins, Richmond, Me., with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Mary Fletcher, Sargent, Calais 8 ds., with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Charm, Starr, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. M. H. Mullin, Briggs, Warren, for Elizabethport.

Schr. A. C. Noyes, Baker, Gardiner 6 ds., with lumber to Cross & Austin.

Schr. S. A. Read, Arnold, Portland, Conn., for Philadelphia.

Schr. Olive Elizabeth, Sole, Portland, with lumber for Newark.

Schr. Raven's Wing, Martin, Stonington, for Philadelphia.

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